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PEKING TAKEN, SOUTH SEEKS TO UNITE CHINA

New Governmental Program
Considered—Peace Terms
to Be Arranged

MANCHURIA STILL PRESENTS PROBLEM

Proposal Advanced by South-
erners to Divide Country
Into Six Political Areas

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SHANGHAI—With Peking virtually in the hands of the Nationalists and Chang Tso-lin back in Manchuria, consideration is now being given to the Nationalist governmental and reconstruction programs for China, which has attained a greater degree of unity under Nationalist auspices since the revolution of 1912.

Chiang Kai-shek has returned to Nanking from the front and called a conference of all ministers and vice-ministers. Added importance to the conference is provided by the arrival here of Sun Shih-wei, former civil governor of Chihli Province, as Chang Tso-lin's delegate to arrange peace terms. The conference has already opened, with Gen. Li Lie-chung, leading members of the Nationalist Government present.

Although Chang Tso-lin, has declared that he will continue adherence to the five-barred flag, thereby creating an independent Manchuria, it is understood that the younger chieftain in the Foreign Service, including Chang Hsueh-liang, Chang's son, and Yang Yu-ting, chief of staff, are in favor of joining the Nationalist Party and accepting the Nationalist terms that Chang retire and Manchuria become a Nationalist district.

It is understood in well-informed Chinese circles that the Nationalist Government program will institute regional government, obeying Nanking's control, and that the country will be divided into six political areas, namely, Nanking with a supreme council headed by Chiang Kai-shek; Canton, headed by Li Chi-sen; Hankow, headed by Feng Yushan; Peking, headed by Yen Shih-wei, who was appointed commander by Nationalist mandate, and Manchuria, headed by whichever leader is appointed.

Business and political circles here are optimistic about the new régime. With the extension of Nationalist control to Peking there has been a general revival of business through South China.

Peking Closes Gates;
Awaits Southern Entry

PEKING (P)—With only a few Manchurians now remaining in the Peking area, the city awaiting the arrival of the southerners.

Further advice from Mukden concerning the bombing of Chang Tso-lin's train say that it was believed the explosives must have been planted on the track and set off by electricity rather than hand bombs in view of the great damage.

It is estimated that the Peking-Mukden railway, which is Chinese owned, lost \$200,000 Mexican in damaged trackage and rolling stock, while the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway probably lost \$50,000 Mexican.

The South Manchuria Railway runs above the Peking-Mukden Rail-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1928

GENERAL

Page 1

Internationalism in "Tech" Class
Utilities Welcome Inquiry
Pekins' Petition to See Midwest
Farmers Criticized for Revolt

Peking Closes Gates
Results of Chinese Campaigns
Reserve of Unemployed Urged
Engineers' Art Turned From Peace to
War

Dutch Advance Rubber Prices Stabiliza-

tion

Page 2

Ministers Demand Wet Inquiry

Boston Aviators Try to Beat Record

Films Great Pacific Flies

Page 3

President's Road Leads to Summer

Home

Hoover Performed by French's Fluctuations

Hague Judged Given Higher Status

New York Taxpayers Organize

B. & O. Freight Yard Opened

Can. Hay Shippers Organized

General Freight Rate Cut Sought

Page 4

Hunter College Class Holds Jubilee

Page 5

Club Women Seek Gain in School Affairs

W. G. Lee Leads as Treasurer's Head

Colony Daily Paper Predicts

Public Documents to Be Listed Weekly

Fairer Mortgage Forms Proposed

Michigan Laws Upheld

Page 6

Record Level for Reserve Loans

SPORTS

Page 8

Women's Eastern Golf

Major-League Baseball

Chess

FINANCIAL

Pages 14 and 15

Stock Prices Have Good Rally

New York and Boston Stocks

New York City Market

Quotations in Cotton Markets

New York Bond Market

FEATURERS

In the Ship Lanes

Cables of European Cities

Radio

Theatrical News of the World

The Home Forum

News of the Courts

Educational

The Parent

Woman's Enterprises and Activities

Importance of Primaries

Asking Questions

Daily Features

The Christian's Corner

The Sundial

The Adventures of Waddles

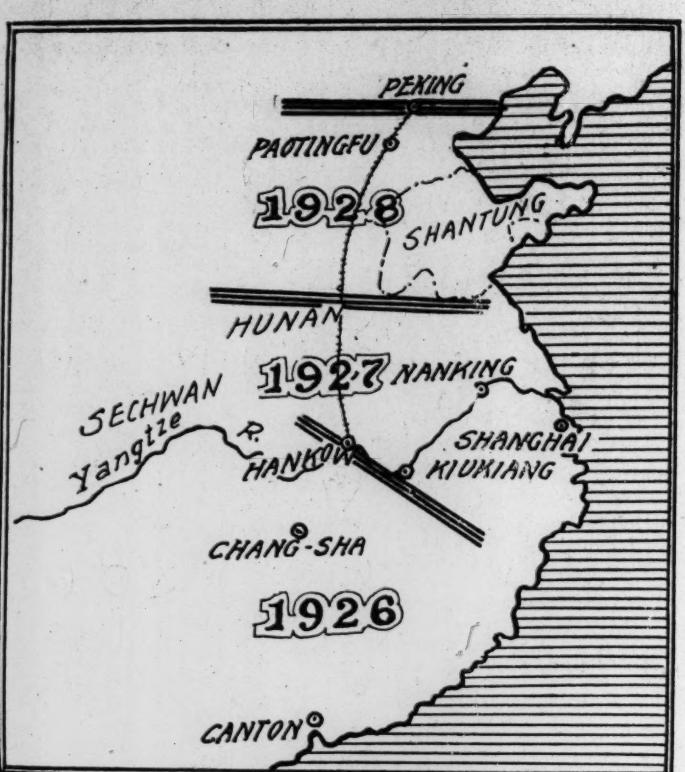
Editorial Page

Editorials

Letters

Who Has the Brown Derby?

Irresistible Drive of Southern Armies



THREE EVENTFUL CAMPAIGNS

ENGINEERS' ART IS TURNED FROM PEACE TO WAR

Eminent University Principal
Says Civilization Turned
Weapon Upon Itself

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Alfred Ewing, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, made a remarkable address before eminent engineers from all parts of the British Isles and many foreign countries. He was delivering the thirty-fourth James Forrest lecture before the Institute of Civil Engineers, which was celebrating the centenary of its charter here, when he referred to the destructive devices of the late war and declared: "Surely it is for the engineers as much as any man to pray for spiritual awakening, to strive after such growth of sanity as will prevent the gross misuse of his good gifts."

Potentials of War

"There are people who talk glibly of the next great war," he continued. "I wonder if they know how near in the last war the world came to destruction through misapplying the endowment which it owes to the engineer? For it is the engineer who in the course of his labors to promote the comfort and convenience of man, has put into man's unchecked, careless hand the monstrous potentiality of ruin. Civilization, in fact, turned the weapon upon herself. The arts of the engineer had indeed been effectively learnt, but they had not changed man's soul. In our diligent cultivation of these arts we have far outstripped the ethical progress of the race. We have given a child a sharp-edged tool before he has sense to handle it wisely. We have given him power so make irreparable mischief when he hardly knows the difference between right and wrong."

Duty of Leadership

"Does it not follow that the duty of leadership is to educate his judgment, his conscience?" Collective moral sense, collective political responsibility, the divine maxim to do to others as we would they should do to us—these are the lessons in respect to which all the nations, even the most progressive, have still much to learn."

Sir Alfred, who spoke on "100 years of invention," concluded with a discussion of the question on, "What is left for the future engineer to do?" He continued: "Transport, especially by air may be made less perilous and more convenient in the future. Construction may be extended to include vision of what is half-done already, and I confess I have no enthusiasm for the other half. Power will certainly be more generally distributed. But can we expect the engineers of the coming century to bring about developments in the application of natural resources, comparable with those of the last 100 years? I doubt it."

Changes to Be Looked For

"To me it seems more likely there will be something of a lull in the revolutionary fervor of the engineer. Social changes—drastic social changes—may be looked for, but not, I think, so directly consequent on his activities as in the century now ending."

"Mechanical devices will of course be increasingly used, but probably they will become standardized and taken for granted like the waters we carry. We cannot be surprised if we find them in the slums. Improvements will be made, but they will attract little notice, for the things they affect will already be the commonplaces of life."

Sir Alfred Ewing, who is one of the most noted engineers in the world, was in charge of the Admiralty department dealing with enemy cipher during the war.

Delegates bearing congratulatory addresses attending the centenary of the Royal Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society of Civil Engineers of France, the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects and the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Mr. Kloppeburg's scheme aims to give producers the decisive control on the financing of rubber stocks by the establishment of a valorization bank with a capitalization of 15,000,000 florins, 12,000,000 florins being reserved for the producers. The bank will control prices by taking from the market the overproduction which would be considered to exist when the price fell under 1s. or bring on the market enough rubber to satisfy overconsumption which would be considered to exist when the price rises above 2s.

Seventy-five per cent of the rubber brought in, according to the plan, would be at the disposal of the Dutch and English governments, or communities willing to counteract the scheme by taking the rubber at a fixed price of 1s. for road construction, thus creating a safety valve against overproduction. For the rubber brought in bonds without interest would be delivered to the producers, these participating in the surplus profits of the bank.

In order to stabilize the price between one-third and one-sixth, beginning profits to the producers, 15 per cent of the English and Dutch production would be taken from the market, equalizing 30 per cent of the English restriction.

The movement, despite these successes, has come to a standstill. The Communists, who had offered aid to Dr. Sun, in 1923 were beginning to require a definite return on their investment. There were in China, it became plain, not for the good of the Nationalists but in order to use the Nationalist movement to further their own plan for world revolution. A rather large number of Chinese had been converted to their doctrines. Michael Borodin, Soviet advisor to the Kuomintang in its capital at Hankow, appeared to be master of the situation. His aim, which was actually carried out on paper, was to eliminate from positions of authority the party the Chinese not actively committed to the Communist program.

Chiang Kai-shek, who had remained, since the northward drive began, in supreme command of the armies in the field, General Chiang had early declared his neutrality toward the Communists. A Soviet-sponsored plan to take over Canton on the eve of the beginning of the campaign in 1926 was anticipated by Chiang and the guilty parties—Chinese and Russian—summarily dealt with. From that time forth he kept a watchful eye upon

the progress of necessary repairs. About 2000 men will be affected.

There was nothing stereotyped about classifications. There were

Trail Across Canyon Opened in Arizona

Grand Canyon, Ariz.
"KAIKAI TRAIL" is open for travel," announces M. R. Tilston, superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park. Work on the trail was begun December, 1924. Due to the extreme heat in the canyon during the summer, work was kept up on the trail during the winter months only.

Travel over the new trail, the only transcanyone trail in the park, will be much easier especially for those unaccustomed to the saddle, inasmuch as the trail follows easy grades. It was regarded as the most spectacular horse trail in the world. The Kaibab Trail tops out on the north rim within a mile and quarter of Grand Canyon Lodge, the new Union Pacific development on Bright Angel Point.

UTILITIES OPEN ARMS TO HONEST TEST OF ACTIONS

National Association Head
Asserts Faith in Public
Judgment in Inquiry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The electric light and power industry has nothing to be apprehensive in connection with an honest inquiry and it wants the investigation by the Federal Trade Commission to be most searching and complete. H. T. Sands of New York, president of the National Electric Light Association, declared in his annual address at the opening of the fifty-first meeting of the organization just held here:

"We have an abiding faith in the integrity and ability of the American public to deal fairly with our industry once it has the requisite information for the exercise of intelligent action and formulation of sound judgment," he said.

The high standard of living attained in this country would have been impossible without electric service. The men and women engaged in the industry are deeply conscious of their duty as public servants, and are conscientiously striving to discharge that duty.

"Public utilities are in the vanguard of American business. They are proud of accomplishments of the past. They do not fear the proceedings of the present. They are confident of their plans for the future."

Mr. Sands deprecated attempts to "publicize" the utility companies, which he believes to be of considerable value to industry.

J. F. Owens of Oklahoma City said the electric light and power industry was taking comprehensive steps toward effecting mutual understanding between consumer and company.

H. P. Davis, vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and chairman of the board of the National Broadcasting Company, told the convention that in the application of natural resources, comparable with those of the last 100 years? I doubt it.

Changes to be looked for

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"Home-made" boats, hand-made boats and boats made by yacht manufacturers, with medals, silver cups and model yachts for prizes for each class.

Discontinuance Is Recommended of Small Holdings for Scotland

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Discontinuance of the establishment by the state of small holdings on privately owned estates in the Scottish lowlands is recommended by the committee on land settlement in Scotland, whose report has just been issued.

The committee calculates that the scheme has already cost nearly £1,000,000 between 1912 and 1927, and it estimates that each new holding on the present lines will cost £25 per holder in crofting counties, £56 in other parts of the country, and an average of £360 for the whole of Scotland, in addition to the £4,700 yearly in connection with the establishment of small holdings.

So far 1417 new holdings and 340 enlargements have been formed on a total area of approximately 256,000 acres.

As regards the Highlands, the</p

West. The all-American route would increase the cost over the St. Lawrence.

"From the standpoint of the farmers of this section, in addition to meaning more of a saving in freight rates, it would mean less taxes. The first cost of the all-American route is twice as large as that of the St. Lawrence, and in addition there is no waterpower to be developed in the New York plan, while there is between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 by way of the St. Lawrence.

"What the saving in freight costs would mean to the farmer if the St. Lawrence waterway was built has all been figured by the Department of Commerce. It has worked out a very complete report.

Difference in Transit Time

"Ocean boats could come through the all-American route just as over the St. Lawrence, but there are a great number of locks in the New York route, many bridges, and restricted channel. All of these would require more time in transit.

"Either route is feasible, but the cost of the New York route and the difficulties of navigation concerned make the St. Lawrence preferable.

"From the standpoint of the farmers of the middle West the concern is, chiefly of freight costs. More are interested here in the St. Lawrence route than in the New York. The question is largely sectional."

Party Planks Are Proposed for All-American Route

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A resolution urging the two major political parties to include in their platforms a plank endorsing the proposal for an all-American ship canal, a link of which would run through from Buffalo to New York City, was adopted at the convention of the Great Lakes-Hudson Waterways Association just held here. The resolution

Tonight at the Pops

Marche Militaire Schubert Suite, "Peer Gynt" Grieg **Boston Square and Compass Club** **Chorus** **W. Adams, Director** **(a)** "O, Italia, Italia" Donizetti **(b)** "Romeo and Juliet" Rimsky-Korsakoff **(c)** "Moonlight and Roses" Lehman **Overture to "Oberon"** Weber **Prélude to "Le Roi C�t" and "España" Rhapsody** Chabrier **Marche Ecosse** Debussy **Overture to "Lohengrin"** Wagner **Overture to "William Tell"** Rossini

EVENTS TONIGHT

Graduation exercises, Suffolk Law School, Tremont Temple, 7 p.m. **Annual banquet**, Foremen's Club, Gunn Publishing Company, Cambridge, New Haven House, 8 p.m. **Talk**, Robert H. Bitter, auspices Fellowship House, 212 Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p.m. **"The Development of Chinese-Japan**

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Vacation Tours

Unusual Value Tour

Christian Science church, Home of Mary Baker Eddy at Chestnut Hill, and Mt. Auburn.

This tour starts out Daily and Sunday at 9:30 a.m., covering Ancient and Modern Boston; Bunker Hill, Old North and South Churches; the Navy Yard, Frigate "Constitution" and two hundred other points of interest.

Then through Back Bay, Brookline and Cambridge; Longfellow Home, Mt. Auburn, the Harvard College Buildings; Agassiz Museum are then a delightful tour through the Newtons to the Wayside Inn made famous by Longfellow. Ample time allowed for lunch.

In the afternoon through historic Concord and Lexington, the Paul Revere Route, the Old North Bridge; homes of Alcott, Emerson and Hawthorne, passing Home of Mary Baker Eddy at Chestnut Hill. Due back about 5:00 p.m.

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FIJIANS GREET PACIFIC Fliers ON RECORD TRIP

Southern Cross Covers 5538 Miles of Ocean Between California and Suva

SUVA, Fiji Islands (P)—Having successfully traversed approximately 5538 miles of ocean between Oakland, Cal., Hawaii and Suva, the fliers of the monoplane Southern Cross had a busy program before them in preparation for their 1700-mile hop to Brisbane, en route to Sydney, Australia.

There were many things to be done; checking of the gasoline supply remaining in the fuel tanks of the Southern Cross; locating of a site on which the refueled plane could take off safely; the search of the sea toward Australia; examination of the three motors that labored faithfully through miles and storms, and to study weather charts and maps to decide the time and course of the shortest but perhaps the most hazardous leg of the unpreceded flight.

Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith, Australian pilot; Charles Ulm, Australian co-pilot; Harry W. Lyon, former sea skipper and navigator, and James Warner, radio operator, were regarded as quite important persons.

They were objects of admiration by all, from the native Fijians to the white inhabitants.

One of the most important problems before the fliers was to select a take-off point.

Taking off with 900 gallons of gasoline and oil, the amount estimated as needed for the flight to Australia, will require a straight, lengthy runway heading into the wind. Kingsford-Smith intimated that he intended looking over a stretch of beach near the city, a sandy, level bit of ground that might accommodate the plane during low tide. Possibly, he thought, there might be other places even more suitable.

The fliers were unanimous in agreeing that each member of the crew contributed invaluable service toward the success of the flight. During a reception in the Grand Pacific Hotel shortly after the plane landed, the Mayor of Suva saluted Captain Kingsford-Smith, pilot of the expedition. The captain parried the compliment by saying that had it not been for his two American friends, Lyon and Warner, he could not have accomplished the trip successfully.

With 34 hours and 33 minutes required for the flight from Hawaii, the Southern Cross had a total flying time of 62 hours and one minute for the first two legs of the 7800-mile trip to Sydney. She covered the 2400 miles from Oakland, Calif., to Wheeler Field, Honolulu, in 27 hours and 28 minutes. Thus far she has averaged about 89 miles an hour. After the hop to Brisbane, the aviators face a flight of about 500 miles to Sydney.

Peking Taken, South Seeks to Unite China

(Continued from Page 1)

way at the crossing which was the scene of the explosion.

Confirmation was received that Wu Chün-sheng, military governor of the province of Heliungkhang, perished in the explosion. He was the strongest Mukdenite leader next to Chang Tso-lin, and was generally looked upon as the most likely to succeed to the overlordship of Manchuria. Among those injured was Mo Te-hui, Minister of Agriculture in the former Northern Government.

Peking was calm save for isolated cases of looting which resulted in the summary execution of several of those guilty.

Mukden Army Deserters

Because of the many deserters from the Mukden armies wandering about the north side of the city, the gates of Peking were ordered closed.

The order was issued by the committee of public safety under Wang Shih-chien, who was requested by Chang to arrange for peace and order in the city before he abdicated.

The committee assumed authority over the police with an additional 1500 Northern troops as a garrison force.

Practically all of the Mukden troops on the Peking-Hankow Railroad front have now been evacuated.

General Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shensi province and a military ally of the Nationalists, was expected

to be with Chang.

Official Temperatures

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston, Tom Mix as guest, Hotel Statler, 11 a.m.

Annual meeting, American Leather Chemists Association, New Ocean House, Swampscott, through Friday.

Art exhibition.

Events TOMORROW

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FRANCE MOVED BY FLUCTUATION OF THE FRANC

Fall of Few Centimes Causes Fresh Controversies—Bank Governor's Attitude

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The fluctuations of the franc have provoked some perturbation in political and financial circles. It is true that it is merely a fractional fall of three centimes but since the franc has been perfectly steady for many months, it is obvious that the slight change has a certain significance. Therefore the few centimes' difference has caused more commotion than several francs' difference would have created before Raymond Poincaré took charge.

There were immediately heated discussions on the old subject of stabilization versus revalorization. Those who would like to see the franc stabilized are pressing strongly to prevent stabilization at the present rate, while those who believe it foolish to make fresh changes are endeavoring to put pressure on M. Poincaré to peg the franc legally.

Indeed the new outbreak of the controversy, the wild crop of rumors, speculations on the Bourse, all indicate that we are on the eve of governmental decision. M. Moreau, governor of the Banque de France is declared to have offered his resignation if a decision was not immediately forthcoming. He is known to be an ardent stabilizer, disliking speculations and procrastinations dictated by political motives.

In view of the opposition of the revalorizers, which again is manifesting itself, M. Moreau has repeated his warning that he cannot undertake the responsibility of allowing the difficult situation to be perpetuated for an indefinite period. The franc would normally rise higher and the Banque is obliged to purchase great quantities of foreign money with bank notes specially emitted.

That process cannot long continue. The franc will again get out of hand though this time it will mount instead of fall. It is understood that the present situation of the Banque de France meant to baffle speculators on the rise of the franc. But there is also the explanation that in preparation for legal stabilization, efforts are being made to readjust the value of the franc exactly according to the coefficient of five. In any case it is well to watch closely French finances again.

Farm Freight Rate Reduction Sought

Mr. Hoch Says Farmers Are Becoming Restive Under Delays on Relief

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Since it has been accepted by Congress that an agricultural depression exists, Homer Hoch (R.), Representative from Kansas, sees no necessity for an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is the latest letter in the exchange between Mr. Hoch and J. B. Campbell of the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding freight schedules.

Mr. Campbell had outlined the work of the commission under the Senate resolution directing an investigation into freight rates on farm commodities.

Mr. Hoch replied in part: "I believe that in view of the continued insistence on the part of attorneys for the railroads that the mere fact that roads within the group apparently are not earning the prescribed return constitutes all that is required to call for an increase in rates, the contrary interpretation requires continued emphasis."

Mr. Hoch agrees with the position that the fact that an agricultural depression must be established by proceedings before the commission can legally proceed with the adjustment of rates. Mr. Hoch contends

that there is no such judicial requirement.

The people in the farm country, he said, have become restive under the long delay in obtaining any substantial measure of farm relief. He desires, therefore, to hasten action in obtaining the lowest possible lawful freight rates on farm commodities.

European Climbs Mystery Mountain in Waziristan

British Agent Succeeds in Reaching Summit of Pregah—Native Temple Found

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Waziristan's mystery mountain Pregah has been climbed by Capt. W. R. Hay, British agent in this desolate region, which is situated between India and Afghanistan, and who told the story of his exploit to the Royal Geographical Society here. Pregah has not been climbed by any European previously, not because of height difficulties, its height being under 12,000 feet, but because of the hostile attitude of the wild Mahsud tribesmen living at its foot.

Captain Hay attributed his success to the effect of the inhabitants produced by the Indian Government's pacification of the surrounding districts. "Whereas three or four years ago," he said, "the Mahsud was everywhere striving to prevent the purdah or veil of his country being lifted, he is now for the most part pressing for the construction of roads and a general opening-up of his mountainous retreats."

The tribesmen actually suggested that Captain Hay should make the climb, and accordingly accompanied by some 300 of them he set out in August of last year. On the very summit, at the height of 11,625 feet, he found a deserted native temple. Immediately to the south of the summit and about 2000 feet below lies the Plateau of Bospa. This, according to the tribesmen, is the highest point any European has previously been allowed to reach, and that many years ago. The tribesmen regard the mountain as their "throne," and the symbol of their independence.

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Internationalism Keynote of Tech Graduating Class

(Continued from Page 1)
barely eke out an existence, must be given the opportunity to engage in productive industry.

FUTURE UP TO ENGINEERS

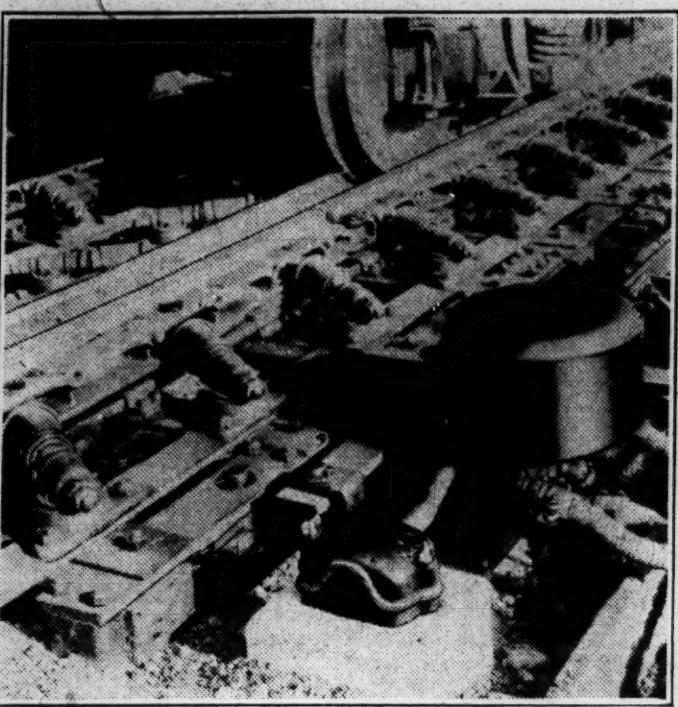
These people could be converted into an asset in the ledger of civilization, and the engineer is the agency through which this great work must be accomplished," he said. "There is hardly an inhabited region on the globe and indeed many regions now uninhabited that cannot be made to produce commodities essential to other parts of the world. This would be, in short, everything necessary for the comfort and well-being of the 1,700,000,000 people who inhabit the earth if the world's natural resources were adequately utilized."

Though engineering is so old that it antedates written history, it is in its infancy, Mr. Hammond asserted, and is founded on "the fundamental human instinct to build." While remarking upon the unprecedented range of invention within the last century, he pointed out that each discovery, such as the telegraph, the balloon, the gas engine, have led to multitude of other inventions such as the telephone, radio, the dirigible and the airplane.

The opportunity of public life, long practically confined to the profession of law, will in the future be more and more the engineer's, in Mr. Hammond's opinion. The engineer is exceptionally qualified for public positions by his training for direct reasoning and responsibility, and is coming to receive increasing experience in human and even international relations, he said.

Among deficiencies Mr. Hammond believes the members of the profession should expect to overcome are lack of public appreciation of the engineer's work and failure of the

A Rail Grip of Steel



Closeup of One of 31 Car Retarder Units in Boston & Maine Freight Yards, Which, by "Squeezing" the Wheels of Freight Cars Between Massive Steel Jaws, Regulate Speed With Which, Unhauled, the Cars Enter the Classification Yards. The Car Above Is Shown in the Grip of the Retarder.

B. & M. \$4,000,000 Freight Yard Is Formally Opened

Railroad Will Sort and Switch 1,000,000 Cars a Year in Boston

How the new Boston Classification Yards of the Boston and Maine Railroad will sort and switch 1,000,000 cars of freight a year at a rate up to three cars a minute, saving 48 hours in some shipping schedules, and cutting down from days to minutes the time between arrival of a car in the terminal and its placement for unloading, was shown to more than 150 persons at the formal opening and dedication of the yards. The guests included public officials, business and industrial executives, traffic managers and railroad heads from all parts of New England and beyond.

From a grandstand overlooking the 400-acre yards in which the railroad company has invested \$4,000,000 for trackage, pneumatic car retarders, power-thrown switches, teletype and loudspeaker telephone systems, hot-tolling devices and other improvements, the visitors watched a "parade of the box cars" over the "hump" into inbound yard.

The first six cars carried flags of the New England states, some strapped to the brake handles at the tops of the cars. This called attention to the safety factor introduced by the absence of brakemen from this post, for as the cars were diverted from one track to another by the setting of switch controls in a distant tower they were finally slowed down and brought to a stop at the proper point by the car retarders, like extra rails, pinching against the sides of the lower rim of the car wheels.

The terminal concentrates all incoming and outgoing freight of the Boston area, formerly handled in nine different yards into an inbound and outbound yard which is less than 2½ miles from the downtown business district and adjoins a new fruit and vegetable auction terminal which fronts on a metropolitan traffic artery.

In these respects, George Hanauer, president of the railroad, who is also the inventor of the car retarders, said he believes the yard is though not the largest, probably the

fastest top-speed traveler ever sold under a thousand dollars, with the swiftest pickup—bar none. Smartest lines, colors and upholsteries ever lavished on a popular-priced car. And power without apparent limit—1 horsepower to every 47 pounds of car weight! A hill-climber of championship calibre!

Phone us today, and we'll gladly place a Standard Six at your disposal.

FLASH·SPEED·STRENGTH
SMARTNESS·POWER.
all for
\$875
COUPE F.O.B. DETROIT

ADD them all together for a vivid and vital
A picture of the Dodge Standard Six!

Fastest top-speed traveler ever sold under a thousand dollars, with the swiftest pickup—bar none. Smartest lines, colors and upholsteries ever lavished on a popular-priced car. And power without apparent limit—1 horsepower to every 47 pounds of car weight! A hill-climber of championship calibre!

Phone us today, and we'll gladly place a Standard Six at your disposal.

4-Door Sedan, \$895 · Cabriolet, \$945 · DeLuxe Sedan, \$970
f. o. b. Detroit

DODGE BROTHERS
STANDARD SIX
ALSO THE VICTORY SIX \$895 TO \$1295 AND THE SENIOR SIX \$1495 TO \$1770

most up-to-the minute freight terminal yard in America. It contains 225 miles of track.

John C. H. Coolidge, Speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered the congratulations of the Governor to the company at the exercises, and W. F. Garcelon, chairman of the New England Shippers' Advisory Board, spoke for the shippers.

President's Road Will Be Pathway to Summer Home

New Landing Field Planned to Bring Air Mail to Wisconsin Retreat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SUPERIOR, WIS.—Steps to keep President Coolidge in touch with Washington and the rest of the Nation during his vacation retreat in Wisconsin's north woods, were taken following approval of plans by Col. E. W. Starling, chief of the White House Secret Service, who has arrived here. A gang of 130 men was placed to work installing ample telegraph and telephone facilities, while some aviators took steps to establish daily airmail service to Chicago.

Negotiations are now under way between the Post Office Department and the War Department to have a special plane leave St. Paul at 11:40 a.m. and have the mail deposited on the President's desk at Superior, Wis., by 2 o'clock the same afternoon.

After conferring with the committee of citizens of Superior, Colonel Starling definitely announced that the executive offices will be in the Superior Central High School. In the school will be put a private telephone exchange connecting all offices and with three private wires stretching to Cedar Island Lodge on the Brule River 35 miles away. There will be one trunk telephone always connected with Washington and two always connected with Chicago. Two lines will run to Brule, but not to the Lodge.

Offices at High School
There will be no telegraph instruments at Cedar Island Lodge, where the Coolidges will stay. At all times, however, will be a telegraph switchboard with trunk line to Washington and to Chicago, besides 15 double cables connecting with Western Union trunk lines at Duluth.

Twenty special telegraph operators will be sent here. The President does not desire telegraph facilities near the lodge for himself or for newspaper men, it was stated. All news will be given out at the High School in Superior.

A huge pasture used by a cattle company in years gone by will be leveled and hangars, lights and other necessities installed for the airmail service. Aviators explained that Superior Field, Arrowhead Airport, is too small to accommodate the large Douglas observation planes they plan to use.

Roads Being Improved
The new field is on county land in Parkland township, midway between the high school and the lodge, along what is now called the "President's Road."

"President's Road" is being lined with trees in the few spots where the vegetation was not sufficient for the highest beauty to be attained.

The road is being regraded and otherwise improved. At the high school the sweeping circular sidewalk leading to the main entrance is being widened to enable it to be used as a driveway for the President.

All other roads in the vicinity of the lodge, on which the President is likely to use, are being oiled to prevent dust. Roads on the Pierce property where the President will be guest are being heavily surfaced with gravel.

Arranging Postal Facilities for Summer White House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—President Coolidge will receive his mail on time and be assured of getting his letters out promptly when he moves to Brule, Wis.

The post office at Brule is in the

residential class and Harold E. Webster, postmaster, is receiving \$1400 a year with an additional \$510 for clerk hire. However, he was threatened with a reduction of \$100 on July 1 because of the falling off of business at Brule.

Now, however, everything is different and Postmaster-General Harry S. New is actively making arrangements to give Mr. Webster all the help he needs and such additional facilities as the presence of the President demands.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General Glover has already made arrangements to keep President Coolidge in touch with the country by air mail. A special pouch will leave Washington every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in time to be put on the overnight New York-Chicago service for St. Paul.

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Citizens Organize to Help New York Taxation Program

Equitable System Is Sought in Plan to Be Settled On for Legislative Action

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A taxpayers' organization, which includes in its membership professional and business men, laborers, industrialists and farmers, and is intended to promote a sound and impartial fiscal program for this state, has just been organized here.

The new organization is known as the existing strain in the relations of the two countries removed by Lithuania carrying out the advice of the Council to resume negotiations with Poland. The claim which Lithuania makes in its amended constitution to Vilna as the capital of Lithuania and August Zaleski's rather sharp reply, however, appeared to prelude another storm on this question.

This the Council desires to avoid and Herr Schubert therefore used his influence with Mr. Waldemar to not to raise the Vilna question in Geneva. This Mr. Waldemar consented to do and as Mr. Zaleski has no intention of doing so, it is now left to the two peoples to settle their differences will bear fruit.

There is also a good chance that the Little Entente dispute with Hungary over the alleged import of machine guns will be amicably settled, by giving the president of the Council of the League in future power to act immediately in any such cases by instituting an inquiry.

HIGHER STATUS IS NOW GIVEN HAGUE JUDGES

Their Claim for Diplomatic Prestige Is Met—Lithuanian-Polish Situation

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—The International Court of Justice has now obtained the diplomatic privileges it asked for at The Hague and all its higher officials are granted the same status as the corps diplomatic in relation to the Netherland authorities.

This announcement, as made by Vittore Scalzo, Italy, on his report to the Council of the League of Nations on the external status of the Court is the outcome of negotiations which have been taking place between the president and the International Court and the Netherland Minister of Foreign Affairs. Thus the judges of the court, whose arbitral decisions have assumed such far-reaching importance in the settlement of international disputes concerning the interpretations of treaties, have obtained that diplomatic prestige which is their due.

Augustin Waldemar, Premier of Lithuania, who is now in Geneva, had a long interview with Herr von Schubert, in which the Lithuanian-Polish situation was discussed. The German Government is most anxious to see the existing strain in the relations of the two countries removed by Lithuania carrying out the advice of the Council to resume negotiations with Poland. The claim which Lithuania makes in its amended constitution to Vilna as the capital of Lithuania and August Zaleski's rather sharp reply, however, appeared to prelude another storm on this question.

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PANAMA CANAL PAYS \$18,000,000 FOR YEAR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Panama Canal profits for the fiscal year ending June 30, will be \$18,000,000 according to Col. Meriwether L. Walker, Governor-General of the Canal Zone, who has just returned to report to Washington and to attend the thirty-fifth reunion of his class at West Point.

The organization is intended to tax schemes originated "for the benefit of one or more groups at the expense of other taxpayers" and will sponsor only such legislation as "appears to be beneficial to and a fair and equal basis for the State and the greatest number of taxpayers."

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GAINS IN SCHOOL AFFAIRS SOUGHT BY CLUB WOMEN

Larger Membership Desired on Boards of Education, Questionnaire Shows

By MARJORIE SHULER
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Establishment of a central committee in each community to unite churches, schools and homes in the training of parenthood was recommended to the General Federation of Women's Clubs at its biennial convention, along with a dean of women for each high school, establishment of the metric system and continuance of the broad program of adult education by which the organization seeks to raise the percentage of literacy in the Nation.

Education had the center of the stage for three sessions of the convention with Mrs. William L. Blackman of Florida chairman in charge. Mrs. Blackman stated that the women have done effective work in their plan of obtaining complete literacy in one county of each state before the 1930 federal census.

Parental Education Classes

Parental education should include the training of fathers as well as mothers, should be based upon manuals covering various phases of family living, should include correlation between homes, wider vision of the task, and central committees in each community to bridge the gaps between schools, homes and churches said Mrs. T. G. Keppler of Kansas.

Parental education classes are springing up everywhere, said Mrs. Keppler, and there is a great awakening to the need for educational development of the adult citizen.

Mrs. Otto Hahn of New York City, chairman of public instruction, reported that questionnaires sent to the states had revealed that the majority of school boards are elected and that club women are striving to have this method generally adopted in such communities as now appoint their boards.

Women should be non-political in character, there should be no runabout, and no one should be granted extended leaves of absence, said Mrs. Keppler, and there is a great awakening to the need for educational development of the adult citizen.

To the average person, finding the government information he wants is just like looking for a needle in a haystack," said Miss Guerrier.

The Weekly List is designed to serve the double purpose of a government and permanent index to the government documents. Each heading with the publication listed below, is of

such size that it can be clipped and pasted on a catalogue card, which when filed alphabetically will supply the library with a subject catalogue.

Ever since Miss Guerrier was director during the World War of a library information service for the Food Administration and the fact was forcibly brought to her attention that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of important government information is but little used.

She has worked toward this end of making this material more accessible to the public.

Whereas in the past, according to Miss Guerrier, vast expenditures were made by the Government for producing research of one kind and another, and still other large sums spent in publishing the results, the comparatively small amount necessary for the effective advertising of this information was lacking.

MASSACHUSETTS BILL ON PRISON PAY PASSES

After being twice defeated and reconsidered in the Senate and closely contested in the House, the so-called prisoners' pay bill has been enacted by the Massachusetts Legislature and transmitted to Alvan T. Fuller, Governor. The final roll call in the Senate was 18 to 16.

The measure provides that out of any income received from the state in three state institutions above their present earnings compensation shall be set aside for the prisoners employed, chiefly to be used for support of their dependents. It is estimated the compensation would range from less than two cents to 20 cents a day.

ARMOUR ESTATE IS SOLD

CHICAGO (P)—Mellody Farm, the late J. Ordon Armour's famous 840-acre country estate west of Lake Forest, has been sold to a syndicate of wealthy Chicagoans, headed by John Griffith, Lake Forest realtor. The price is understood to have been \$2,500,000. The purchasers are reported as planning sub-division of the farm into plots on which only the finest country homes will be permitted.

Texas helps both boys and girls. Minnesota has a fund of \$500,000, South Carolina has one of \$12,448, and other states are doing similar work. Colorado and Missouri have more than \$15,000 in their funds. Louisiana has a fund of \$7,000, and Iowa \$10,000.

A strong plea for the proposed multilateral treaty to wipe out war between the great powers of the world was made by Dr. Alfred E. Bestor of Chautauqua, who said: "Our responsibility is immediate and inescapable. We are a democratic nation with full power of participation on the part of every citizen and every opinion-making organization. Foreign affairs, in the last analysis, are determined in modern state by public opinion."

Internationalism Defined

Dr. Bestor declared that "too often those who seek to create machinery for the settlement of international differences by arbitration and conciliation are accused of lack of patriotism. Among some the characterization of an American citizen as an internationalist is a term of opprobrium."

"The true internationalist so highly evaluates the diversity of gifts among the nations that he strives that each may make its own distinctive contribution to the service of civilization at the same time that he believes in the value of his own country's contribution."

"The vast majority of the people of the United States are not pacifists in the sense that they are opposed to adequate national defense, or that they advocate that the United States disarm as an example for other nations to follow. They are concerned that their country should retain its position of leadership in the cause of peace and that it should continue its historic policy of a moderate military establishment."

SECOND LOUBAT PRIZE WON BY COLUMBIA MAN

NEW YORK—The Loubat prize of \$1,000 for the best book printed in English on the history of ethnology, archaeology, ethnology, physiology or numismatics of North America has been won by the posthumous publication of "American Colonies in the

Eighteenth Century" by Prof. Herbert L. Osgood, once a member of the faculty of Columbia University. The book is a continuation of "American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century," for which Professor Osgood received the first Loubat prize in 1908.

The second prize, \$400, was won by Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, curator of Mexican archaeology and ethnology at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, for his "The Reduction of Maya Dates."

Public Documents to Be Annotated in Weekly Lists

Plan Drafted by Miss Guerrier of Boston Public Library Adopted by Government

Documents issued by the United States Government are to be made more available through the publication of a weekly selected and annotated list for the assistance of librarians. The plan was formulated by Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches of the Boston Public Library, and after its approval by the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing, which makes the measure effective.

Among the advantages of the weekly list as a supplement to the monthly catalogue of government documents now being issued, is the fact that a new public service is available with current libraries being supplied with the list of documents published the previous week.

The weekly publication also lists the documents by subject instead of, as is the practice of the catalogue, under the issuing department or bureau, thus eliminating the task of puzzling out which office would be the most likely to publish a document on a given subject.

To the average person, finding the government information he wants is just like looking for a needle in a haystack," said Miss Guerrier.

The Weekly List is designed to serve the double purpose of a government and permanent index to the government documents. Each heading with the publication listed below, is of

such size that it can be clipped and pasted on a catalogue card, which when filed alphabetically will supply the library with a subject catalogue.

Just as Holmes, Brandis, and Stone dissented, taking the view that the tax had been validly imposed and should be sustained.

Jonathan Andrews and other Rhode Island stockholders in the Gaffey, Gillespie Gas Products Corporation of Virginia were refused a review of a case brought by them to compel an accounting by the receivers of the company.

Michigan Statute Upheld by Decision in Supreme Court

Investment Trust Company Denied Suit Through Failure to Comply With Law

WASHINGTON (P)—Massachusetts trusts which have not complied with the laws of Michigan and obtained the right to do business in that State cannot sue under the laws of the State in the collection of loans, the Supreme Court held in an appeal by Claude L. Hemphill against Julia S. Orloff of Detroit.

Mrs. Orloff gave the Commercial Investment Trust, a Massachusetts trust, a note for more than \$17,000, upon which Hemphill, an officer of the trust, entered suit. In defense, the legality of the note, given to secure a debt of the Leonard B. Orloff Company of Michigan, was contested on various grounds, and the Michigan Supreme Court held that the Massachusetts trust could not recover on it because it was incompetent, through failure to comply with the state laws, to do business there.

A tax decision of interest was the refusal of a review to the city of Chelsea, Mass., of a case testing whether, in bankruptcy proceedings, taxes should have priority over other claims.

The question arose in the bankruptcy of the James Millar Company, which owed the city more than \$17,000 in taxes. The lower federal courts gave labor claims priority, with the result that not enough assets remained to pay city taxes.

The National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., succeeded in its effort to have declared unconstitutional certain features of the Federal Revenue Act under which an income tax is imposed upon life insurance companies.

It insisted that the tax as computed did not give income from tax-exempt securities owned by insurance companies the exemption guaranteed by law. The Metropolitan Life, the Mutual Benefit, the Prudential insurance companies and many others contend that the methods used in computing the tax were valid, pointing out that the taxing was first adopted by Congress upon the recommendation of insurance companies.

Justices Holmes, Brandis, and Stone dissented, taking the view that the tax had been validly imposed and should be sustained.

Mr. Whitney, who started railroading as a blackman on the Chicago & North Western, defeated Mr. Lee at the triennial convention of the brotherhood in session in a vote of 486 to 482. Mr. Lee was defeated W. G. Anderson, of Kansas City, for secretary, 503 to 444. Election was for a three-year term.

Defeat of Mr. Lee marks the passing of a second president of the "Big Four" locomotive engineers, firemen and enameled trainmen and conductors within the past year.

William B. Prenter, who succeeded to the presidency of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers following Warren S. Stone, was defeated for re-election by Alvayne Johnston at the triennial convention of the organization here a year ago.

Immediately after the election of Mr. Lee as secretary-treasurer was announced Mr. Lee resigned as president and Mr. Whitney as secretary-treasurer. Both resignations are effective July 1 one month before their term of office expires.

Mr. Lee has been one of the outstanding leaders of railroad labor circles and took a prominent part in negotiations that led to the calling off the threatened railroad strike by members of the "Big Four" in 1921.

Mr. Whitney has been a vice-president of the brotherhood since 1907 and was elected secretary-treasurer last February. He is also chairman of the board of arbitration of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Other officers elected were J. A. Farquharson, Long Beach, Calif., assistant to the president; William Doak, Washington, editor of the Railroad Trainman, and legislative representative; G. W. Anderson, Kansas City, first vice-president; W. J. Babe, Port Arthur, Ont., and vice-president.

BUCKLEY HOLLOW

BUSY SUMMER SEASON PROMISED FOR MAINE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The consumption of the raw materials of newspapers, news ink and news print has doubled since 1913 directly in proportion to the increasing circulation of newspapers and the greater number of pages being printed, according to a survey of the printing ink industry just completed by Dillon, Read & Co., investment bankers.

Although the increase in circulation of daily newspapers has been great, it is not enough from the standpoint of those institutions above their present earnings compensation.

The New York State was closest to the saturation point with a daily circulation of over 60 per cent of the population," the report continued.

"In only three states—New York, Massachusetts, and California—is circulation "far from saturation point,"

the survey finds.

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ROUTE OF THE NEW OLYMPIAN

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CHICAGO MILWAUKEE ST. PAUL PACIFIC

ROUTE OF THE NEW OLYMPIAN

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS ORCUTT IS LEADING FIELD

Mrs. Baker Follows Two Strokes Behind—Rain Handicaps Contestants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The second day of play for the Eastern Women's golf championship, at the Montclair Golf Club, starts Tuesday with Miss Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches Golf & Country Club, Hawthorne, N. J., the newly crowned metropolitan champion, holding an advantage of two holes over the rest of the field, and with Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., of the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, Mass., leading the rest of the contestants with two strokes or more, in second place.

Only seven of the contestants were able to negotiate the difficult course in 90 better, this being partly due to a heavy rain which fell during the first day of play, and soaked the greens and contestants to an extent that those scheduled for late in the day were considerably handicapped.

Miss Orcutt Starts Early

Miss Orcutt was among the early players to complete the 18 holes, which comprised the second and third sections of the two-day tournament. But even she was slowed up near the end by the dampness, and ended with a pair of 8s. Her score was 84. She went out in 11, five over par, and in spite of the two strokes gained, holes, completed the second nine in 43. The par for these holes is also 35. Mrs. Baker, coming a few pals later, met with difficulty in the middle of her return, and though she improved on Miss Orcutt's performance in the later holes, lost two strokes to her in the last nine, after going out in the same figure, 41, to finish with a score for the day of 86.

Four others are two strokes behind.

Mrs. Baker, with a score of 88, the first to complete the round was Miss Helen Payson of Portland, Me., who was one of the earliest to tee off, and completed her task well before the rain started. Mrs. F. Decker, of the Boston Club, and Mrs. H. C. Markey, followed close on Mrs. Baker, while Mrs. L. W. Heron of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, managed to maintain the prestige of the Quaker City by a similar performance after the rain began to dampen the green. This came as a surprise, as she is handicapped at seven in Philadelphia, far below the other representatives of that city. Her handicap, given the fact that she is the only one with Miss Orcutt, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Decker, and a local player, Mrs. Henry Dunn, of Essex Country Club, all had at least 84.

Two New York players, Mrs. Norman Campbell, of the New York Golf Club, and Miss Beatrice Gottlieb, of Olinville Golf Club, were the others to make 90. Miss Gottlieb scored 89, in spite of a 16 on the return holes, due to poor putting, and Mrs. Toerge, suffering from similar difficulties on the final nine, was 96.

High Scores for Star Players
The fall of some of the outstanding players from Philadelphia to live up to their records was another feature of the day. With the exception of Mrs. Robey, the best that any of them could do was 92. At the first, Mrs. J. H. Hough, of Huntington Valley, and Mrs. Edwin H. Fitter of Merion Cricket Club qualified, with Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, also of Merion, and Mrs. W. H. Rood of Wilmington, Del., was at 94, but the greatest surprise came when Mrs. Ronald Barlow of Merion Cricket Club and Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of Huntington Valley turned in totals of 108 each.

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Miss Orcutt, compared with par for the course, was as follows:

Par, out 5 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 35
Miss Orcutt, out 10 9 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 35
Par, in 5 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 35
Miss Orcutt, in 5 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 35

Cards of 99 or better follow:

Player and Club Out In Total
Miss M. Orcutt, Oakley 41 43 84
Mrs. H. Baker, Jr., Oakley 41 43 84
Miss H. Payson, Portland, Me. 42 45 88
Mrs. R. E. Decker, Balsford 43 45 88
Mrs. H. C. Markey, Boston 43 45 88
Mrs. B. Gottlieb, Olinville 43 46 89
Mrs. Norman Toerge, Nassau 44 46 90
Mrs. E. H. Fitter, Merion 44 46 90
Mrs. A. L. Bealeston, R. H. 44 47 91
Mrs. P. Van Vlaanderen, Deal 44 47 91
Mrs. V. H. Stetson, Hunt, V. 44 47 91
Mrs. Edwin H. Fitter, Merion 45 49 92
Mrs. J. E. Stetson, Hunt, V. 45 49 92
Miss J. Brooks, R. W. H. 46 49 92
Miss F. Fox, Huntington Valley 46 49 92
Miss F. Fox, Huntington Valley 46 49 92
Miss B. Perry, Philadelphia 46 50 92
Mrs. Jay Lee, Arcola 52 49 95
Mrs. Edgar Arnold, Greenwich 47 49 94
Mrs. W. H. Rood, Wilmington, Del. 47 50 95
Mrs. C. S. Smithers, W. Nat. 49 54 95
Miss A. L. Bealeston, R. H. 49 54 95
Mrs. J. Langlands, Yarmouth 49 54 95
Mrs. W. H. Rood, Wilmington, Del. 49 54 95
Mrs. C. Morse, Montclair 50 49 95
Mrs. W. J. Halman, Oakley 50 49 95
Mrs. H. D. Anderson, Hacken 50 49 95
Mrs. J. Lyons, North Hills 49 50 95

KANSAS STATE ELECTS WINBURN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANHATTAN, Kan.—T. F. Winburn '29, who has letters both in the track and cross-country, will lead the Kansas State track team back next year. It was decided at an election of the Kansas State track men here Monday that the team will run in cross-country and one in track. He runs in the two-mile relay and the mile and two-mile runs.

Docking Space Allotted to Ships in Amsterdam Harbor

AMSTERDAM, Holland (AP)—Chartered ships with athletes and spectators from at least seven nations are scheduled to arrive in Amsterdam beginning July 20 for the ninth Olympic Games. Harbor Master Vandepol said he set aside 100 feet of dock space for each of them. In so doing, he has had an eye solely to the convenience of the foreign guests. The ships are to be placed as near as possible to street car lines and taxi stands.

Coming from the North Sea, the ships will enter the North Sea Canal at IJmuiden, where at present the largest canal locks in the world are under construction. After passing the so-called petroleum harbor immediately outside the IJmuiden locks, ships will reach the Cœn Dock, the first of the vast system of mooring places. Here the German liner Orinoco has been assigned space.

A little further on, near the timber docks, is the landing bridge of the Holland-American Lines. The S. S. President Roosevelt with its cargo of American athletes and tourists will be moored. Nearby, in the west dock, the Italian steamer Solunto will be tied up.

OREGON DEFEATS WASHINGTON STATE

Captures Northern Baseball Title of P. C. Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EUGENE, Ore.—University of Oregon is winner of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference baseball championship by virtue of its 5-4 victory over Washington State, Saturday in the last of a three-game play-off series. To D. J. McCormick '29, third baseman, goes the honor of driving the pennant to Oregon, the first since W. J. Reinert started coaching five years ago, in fact, the first since 1919.

McCormick, first up in the tenth with the score 4-4, hit a single, then cleared the left field fence, going outside the foul line by inches.

With R. J. MacDonald '30, speedball pitcher, working smoothly, the Oregon team took a one-run lead in the fourth, and Washington State then came back in the second to tie the score and forged ahead in the fourth. Oregon jumped to the lead again in the fifth with a one-run margin. Both teams were counted in the seventh. A bad timing in the eighth allowed Washington State to collect three and the score was again tied. It remained at 5-5 until McCormick's home run in the tenth.

MacDonald was hit, but they were well satisfied and his fielders worked hard to bring him in.

K. E. Robbie '30, shortstop, was one of the outstanding players in the field. He accepted nine chances in the final game and all were hits. This makes a total of 27 for the three games of which went as putouts are 16 assists.

Robie has worked in 100 innings this season with only one error marked against his record. Pitching of Mac-

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RADIO

Short Waves Offer New
Transoceanic Phone FieldTransmission Developments Promise System
Radically Different From Present Affair

In view of the recent grant by the Federal Radio Commission of three new short waves to the A. T. & T. for extension of its transoceanic radio-phone system, and the announced plan to put it in operation next spring a radio-phone service between New York and Buenos Aires, this review of the present transatlantic radiophone system is pertinent at this time. The contrast between the power used for short waves and the present long waves will be interesting in this new phase of transoceanic radio development.

By G. STANLEY SHOUP

Assistant Chief, Communications Section, United States Department of Commerce. In the past few years there have been many new developments in the field of electrical communications, and a remarkable expansion in their use has taken place. Outstanding among these developments was the inauguration of commercial telephone service between the United States and England on Jan. 7, 1927. The transatlantic telephone system, operated by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in co-operation with the British Post Office, has now been in service for 15 months. During this period there has been a large increase in the volume of traffic, and the service has been extended by wire telephone lines from London to many European countries.

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"There's a time
to get fresh"

Just about now most households are in the throes of that much-needed order known as Spring housecleaning. And, by the same token, it is just about now that this great "family wash" laundry sees some odd bundles arrive to be washed. People are gradually waking up to the possibilities of washing as accomplished by a modern laundry and are sending more, and more different, articles, knowing that there is no safer place, because of the scientific safeguards and laboratory precautions. So, if you are having the odd pastime of rippling things apart at home, don't be afraid to send along rag carpets, curtains, dusters — anything that can wash. Prices, of course, are no different from regular "family wash." Phone today.

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The Robert Simpson Company Limited
TORONTO

tion of the Radio Corporation of America, with receiving apparatus at the Western Electric Company (Ltd.), New Southgate. The results of these tests were particularly encouraging and represented a decided improvement over those conducted in 1915. One demonstration lasted for about two hours, and the voice was received clearly at loud-speaker strength, in contrast with the previous tests to Paris, when speech was received only at occasional moments when transmitting conditions were at their best.

It is hard for the layman to conceive of the many obstacles that had to be overcome in order to had a steady and practical service, requiring as it did an enormously more efficient plant than had ever been devised for ordinary telephone, radio-casting or radiotelegraph services. It must be remembered that the tests above referred to were one-way; but to be of practical value it is necessary to establish a two-way circuit. From weekly test extending over nearly three years it was found that static interferences in both England and America was of tropical origin; these conditions were extremely variable, and that while at times only a single receiver was necessary to get a message through, several hours later 10,000 times as much power might be needed to produce the same results.

Directional Antenna Needed

It required the perfection of a directional antenna, so designed that it would be virtually unresponsive to signals coming from directions other than that followed by the message. This antenna represents a great improvement over the ordinary local type. Substantial gains in efficiency at the transmitting station were also made by using the "suppressed carrier" system and by employing the single side-band type of transmission. The utilization of the latter method reduced the transmitting band width by about one-half, in addition to giving other important advantages. It is claimed that the application of these and other developments in the art has resulted in a system about 30,000 times as efficient as any other to be found in broadcasting. This briefly indicates the extent to which development had to be perfected for successful transatlantic telephony.

The voice of the American subscriber is carried by ordinary telephone circuit to the long-distance headquarters in New York, from where it continues by wire to the transmitting station at Rocky Point, Long Island. Obviously the signals must be transmitted at the maximum power that is reasonably possible; consequently they are amplified over 2,000,000,000 times as efficient as any other to be found in broadcasting. This briefly indicates the extent to which development had to be perfected for successful transatlantic telephony.

The final amplification in the transmitter is accomplished by two units of high-power water-cooled vacuum tubes, of which 15 constitute the unit. These tubes are 400 times as powerful as those used in the early tests of 1915. Perhaps a better conception of their potency may be had when it is stated that they result in delivering a high-frequency speech power of more than 100 kilowatts to the transmitting antenna at Rocky Point.

Over 2300 connections were established during the first year of operation of the transatlantic telephone circuit, but since the reduction of rates in March of this year there has been a substantial increase in the number of messages handled, so that in the first three months after the rate reduction over 1700 calls were completed. Including Sundays and holidays, the average number of calls per day is now over 30, as compared with eight before rates were lowered.

About 40 per cent of the calls continue to be between New York and London, though the service is utilized by virtually all the cities of the United States and Great Britain, as well as by the European cities to which connections are available. Despite the fact that a large proportion of calls seems to be of a secondary nature, the business firms, particularly banks and brokerage houses, are making considerable use of this service.

In Boston Theaters

"The Mikado"
Winthrop Ames's brilliant revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, "The Mikado," is being presented at the Shubert Theater all this week, with the same cast that has been playing it most of the season in New York. The production is distinguished for its taste and wit, for the handsomeness and true Japanese flavor of the stage pictures and costumes, and for the excellence of the vocal and orchestral rendition of the music under the direction of Sepp Morscher. Without resort to clowning, Fred Wright is steadily funny as Ko-Ko, and Vera Ross makes a caricature of the maid of her singing. The characterization of Katsika, Lois Bennett is a honey-sweet Yum-Yum. J. Humbert Duffy warbles amusingly as Pish-Tush, William C. Gordon is an imposing Poo-Bah and William Bartram a monotonously heartless Mikado. Mr. Ames's company will sing "Iolanthe" and "Pirates of Penzance" next week as well as "The Mikado."

Boston Stage Notes
Tom Mix and Tony are appearing three times daily at the Keith-Albee Boston Theater this week, at 2:50, 6 and 9.

Norman Cannon's farce, "He Walked in Her Sleep," is proving so popular at the Copley Theater that it is continuing indefinitely.

"Abe's Irish Rose" is in its final week at the Plymouth. "Good News," at the Majestic, and "Fast Company," at the Tremont, continue.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

5 WNEW, Boston (580kc-540m)
5 WJZ, Newark (580kc-540m)
5 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria music.

6 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria music.

Theatrical News of the World

Thought Quality in the Voice

By EMMA DUNN

Talking Pictures and the Hissless "S."

Other articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 8, 22 and 29.

THE announcement made recently by the heads of the motion picture industry that we are to have talking pictures, shows how rapidly we are progressing. Late last summer, when four of the biggest producers were asked how long it would be before they were all making talking pictures, each one made practically the same answer. It was to the effect, "That such a thing could never come to pass." "That the art of motion pictures was a think of the past, and that the speech, etc., etc. When behold! here they are almost in full blast. Surely the law of progress moves without industrial opinion.

The fact that the talking picture, in its present imperfect state is attracting more people, in many instances, than the silent picture, proves that we are awakening, at least a little, to the power and charm of the spoken word.

It makes no difference how imperfect the tone of the talking picture may be today, that will all be corrected. The demand for fine tone and clear diction is here, and the demand will be satisfied. Today, through the radio, we are able to hear the most delicate tones in the human voice, and it is only a matter of a comparatively short time when we shall have the same perfect results with the talking picture.

A definition given for "a musical sound" by one dictionary is: "A musical sound is due to regular recurring impulses, or vibrations due to irregular or confused impulses." Follow up the definition of "impulses" and see that the quality of tone goes back to the quality of thought. Then a confused thought could only present a confused tone, and one speaking in such a tone could not convey the meaning of the words he was uttering, nor would he impress anyone that he had the ability to do good work in any direction.

It does not require great vision to see that we are at the threshold of

make the hissing sound of "s." This is a positive rule.

The student can take the two following lines of Edgar Lee Masters' poem, "Silence," and see what is accomplished by the correct use of the vowels:

I have known the silence of the stars
And the silence of the city when it pauses.

Begin with an open throat and be

sure that the tone starts below the "Adam's apple" (read illustration in third lesson).

"I have known" (a positive quality

should be used) is, "taking time to

bring out the letters "u" and "v");

"the silence" (here the vowel "i" is important); "of the stars," if the student slides over the vowel "a" in "stars," not taking sufficient time to

bring out the "ah" sound of "a," he

will either hiss the letter "s" or

grind the letter "r"; and, in addition,

to express the beauty and

feeling of the line: "and the sea,"

unless he brings out the two vowels

"ea" in "sea," he will miss the

breadth and the depth of the sea,

and the word will sound like "see."

We have now the singer who had

an unpleasant speaking voice.

In the last lesson an illustration

was given of the open and of the

closed throat, and also of the con-

cordant and discordant tones re-

sulting therefrom. All reference

made to an open or closed throat

reverts to the illustration in third

lesson. Until the student under-

stands thoroughly how the vowels

are produced, he must be constantly

reminded that carelessness in form-

ing them prevents the balance of

sound and the production of the

consonants. This destroys the

quality of the word, as well as mak-

ing an ugly sound. For instance,

the hissing sound of the letter "s,"

which is sometimes heard, is caused

by the careless use of the single or

double vowel which precedes this let-

ter. If we take long enough to bring

out the full vowel sound, we cannot

with the consonants.

"Brand" at Yale

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Haven, Conn.

A T University Theater, Yale University, May 23 and 29, the Yale University School of the Fine Arts, Department of Drama, presents "Brand" by Henrik Ibsen, under the direction of Professor George Pierce Baker. The cast:

Hale Shandbarger
John Yule Son
"Arletty" Upton
Frances W. Elson
Agnes...
Einar...
Gretta...
The Mayor...
A Woman...
Brand's Mother...
The Doctor...
Amundsen...
A Gypsy Woman...
The Schoolmaster...
H. Frederick Stover
The Sexton...
Mrs. Clara...
The Doctor...
Fran...
L. S.

Although scenes and acts of "Brand" have been given from time to time in the United States, this is said to be the first time the entire five acts of the drama have been presented in America.

"Brand" may not have been written by Ibsen with stage presentation as its destination, but even in the restless year of 1928 it is decidedly absorbing as a stage performance. The uncut version of this play acted

by Professor Baker is entirely right in his request that the performances by his students, which are attended through invitation only, shall not be subjected to regular newspaper criticism. His is not a school of acting but a department in playwriting, scenic and costume designing, stage lighting, etc. The success of the students of these subjects is merely a means to the end of learning stage production, and as there might come a time when a student not particularly talented in acting might give a poor account of himself, an injustice might be done by a misunderstanding of the purposes for which the performances are given.

Perhaps Professor Baker will not be offended if it is stated that his production of "Brand" is noteworthy—so well presented as to disarm criticism.

F. L. S.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Several British film

productions are now being an-

nounced, of which perhaps the most

promising is "Madame Pompadour,"

with Dorothy Gish and Antonio

Moreno in the cast. British Interna-

tional Pictures is to announce a ver-

sion of "Elan Phillips' "Widow

combe Fair." Much of that most

successful play, "The Farmer's Wife,"

was adapted from this book. The

same firm announces for the future

a film based on Shakespeare's life.

Recently a film based on Fred-

erick Lonsdale's successful play

"The Faerie," has been shown. Again

it is proved that the art of the

screen is widely different from that

of the stage and good play is no

more a guarantee of screen success

than is good stage acting. "The

Faerie" is little more than a series of

photographs of stage play which

the dialogue is sadly missed.

The fruits of the Film Act are al-

ready beginning to appear. It will

be remembered that for the year be-

gining on April 1 last renters are

required to exhibit 7½ per cent Brit-

ish films. The effect of the act com-

ing into force is felt of course at

present more behind the screen than

before, and a great many new Brit-

ish films have been ordered by the

big companies.

The Jury-Metro-Goldwyn have con-

tracted for two pictures from the

Walter Reade-Elder Films, one of

which is "The Broken Melody" made popular for so

many years by the famous actor-

cellist Auguste Van Biene.

The British Instructional Films,

who are fitting up new studios at

Welsyn, have been commissioned by

them. They also have been com-

missioned by Jury-Metro-Goldwyn for

two pictures.

"The Blue Peter," a play by

Temple Thurston will be screened by

the British Filmcraft Productions.

"The Burgomaster of Stilemonde"

will be filmed by Mr. George Ban-

field and Sir John Martin-Harvey in

the cast. British Instructional

Pictures Ltd. may film Sir Hall

Caine's novel "The Manxman," a

comedy of the Isle of Man.

Betty Balfour is appearing at the

Palladium in "Monkey Nuts," an

Anglo-French film, figuring as a Cin-

derella drudge of the sawdust arena

who eventually, more by chance than

design, becomes the star of the

circus.

"Maria Marten," the famous and

grim old British melodrama, is being

shown at the Astoria. The Hippo-

drome was exhibited privately "Toni,"

a semi-comic crook drama where the

crooks are frustrated by a serio-

comic detective played with verve by

Jack Buchanan.

The Shackleton Travel Film

"South" still continues deservedly to

attract large audiences to the Poly-

technic and its attractions are fur-

ther strengthened by the addition of

a lecture by Commander F. A.

Worsley D. S. O. who accompanied

the expedition.

Altogether British Films in Lon-

don are at the present moment and

in the near future to be represented by a somewhat larger quota than

that required by the act that has just

come into force.

"King Lear" Ends Old Vic. Season

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London—

W

ITH Shakespeare's "King

Lear" Miss Lilian Baylis is

closing the Old Vic Company's

first season since the reconstruction

of the house. The performance held

of the rapt attention of a packed house.

However strong the cast all round

may be, the balance of success or

failure with this tragedy must hang

on the last resort of the artist,

on the ability of the play.

Mr. Ernest Milton, director from that

magnetic start of the play, when the

grand old monarch—while dominat-

ing the daughters and their suitors alike

—disclaims paternal care," took so

firm a grip of his part as to render

quite natural the disguised master

—authority.

Mr. Milton proved that he was

not abdicated his power to assume,

imaginatively, those poet-kings whom

audiences have watched him

personate to such effect — from

the student slides over the vowel "i" in

"stars," not taking sufficient time to

bring out the "ah" sound of "a," he

will either hiss the letter "s" or

grind the letter "r"; and, in addition,

to express the beauty and

feeling of the line: "and the sea,"

unless he brings out the two vowels

EDUCATIONAL

Secrets of Scenery—Children Understanding What They See

SOMETHING of absorbing interest was taking place that morning. Fair heads and dark bent close together over a table and not a sound was heard in the classroom. A stranger investigating the cause of this absorption saw on the desk looking plain of a handful of mud in which placed over three glass beakers into which water dripped slowly. But we were bent on discovering something very important—the secret of the pine-woods and heaths, the oak trees and meadows, in preparation for our visit to the country in the near future.

Sand through which the water ran at once, powdered chalk that allowed it to trickle through almost as quickly, and clay that held it in puddles on the surface for an indeterminable length of time we had been led to believe the plants growing on these different soils would have to deal with their water supply in very different ways. So we set up a simple botanical experiment—we took a small potted plant, covered the earth up around it, and placed it under an inverted bell jar for a day or two. At the end of the time the children noticed with interest that the inside of the jar was covered with beads of moisture, and they quickly grasped the fact that it must have been exuded from the leaves. The way was now paved for a course of lessons on the xerophytic adaptations of plants and we had linked up the connection between vegetation and soil in a way that the class always remembered.

Classroom Preparation First

In undertaking anything in the nature of geological study with children it is advisable to prepare thoroughly for it in the classroom before starting on the fieldwork. A child's mind naturally takes in vivid impressions of his surroundings and the more tangible objects attract his attention first. Finding himself in the open countryside surrounded by the treasures of nature it is almost impossible for him to adjust his thinking suddenly to a new outlook.

The experiences of the class just referred to will serve to show some of the possibilities of such work. We were planning to stay at a village in Surrey which affords splendid views of the Downs to the north and south and the low-lying wealden plain—in fact a complete geological unit. A plastecone model of the "weald" of the weald was constructed to show deposition, uplift, and erosion, making clear the great relative hardness of the rocks affected the rate of erosion; so that some masses of old hard rock remained to this day, surrounded by the newer soft rocks that had been worn away from the top of the ridge. The children constructed their own sections and ground plans of the three main stages from this model, and by the time they left for the country they were perfectly familiar with the fundamentals underlying the process.

So when at last we stood on the summit of Blackdown and looked out over the distant views our thoughts were free from confusion and able to appreciate the significance of what we saw. On the horizon to the north lay that straight section of the Downs so appropriately named the Hog's Back. Southward and nearer at hand we saw the clump of beech trees that marked Chantonbury Ring on the South Downs, while far beyond a hazy blue streak told us of the sea. Right at our feet lay the plains of the Weald, dotted with fields, pastureland and cosy-looking farms, with here and there a small patch of oak trees to remind us that once this was literally a forest or "weald" as the Anglo-Saxons had it.

Fieldwork Thrills

To think that the spot on which we stood had once been the bed of a great river, had become a marsh, then a dense forest, then the waters receded, and submerged for centuries beneath a deep ocean while the chalk was being slowly deposited—each chapter of the tale brought its own thrill. And if anybody was so skeptical as to doubt the veracity of our narrative and to demand proof of the assertion that this part of our island has been slowly uplifted above the waters like some gigantic domed roof, we could give them a proof.

For over to the north in the Hogs Back we can see the streams which run the Thames—rivers that appear to have risen in the Weald and cut through the chalk hills. But who ever saw a river flow uphill?—No, the Wey and the Hole are but two of the many streams that radiated from the center of the dome and maintained their old direction long after the physical features that de-

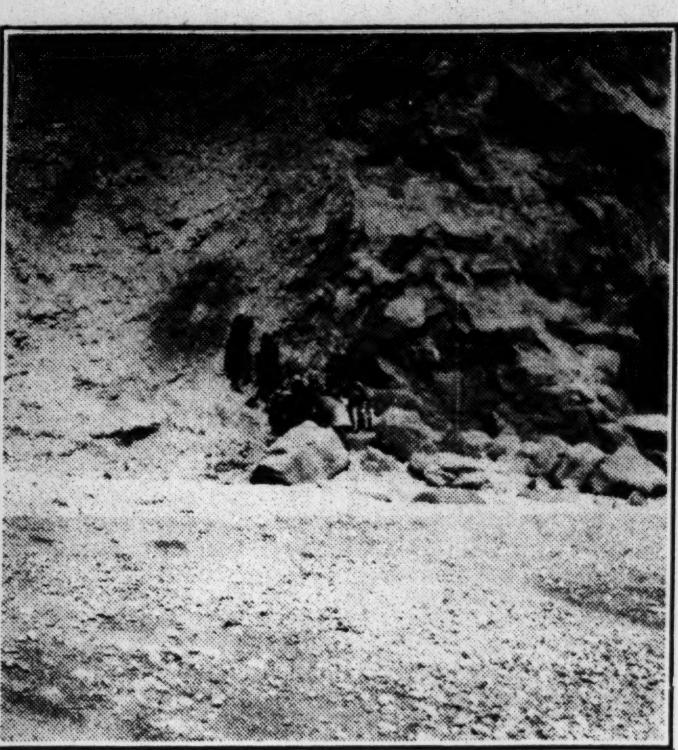
Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Jönköping (yöñkoo-ping), a town of Sweden, 80 miles east of Gothenburg, at its June fair will organize a temperance exhibit, and Swedish-Americans will be made especially welcome there.

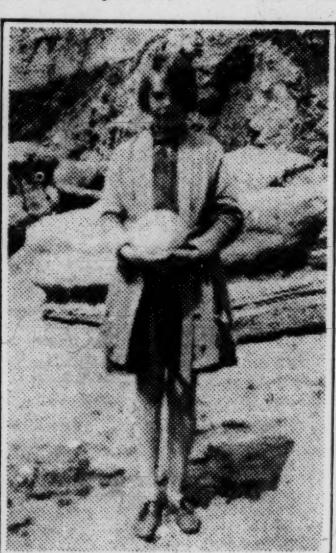
Reykjavik (rik'yah-vik), the capital of Iceland, where Knud Rasmussen is now giving a series of lectures on Eskimo culture.

Florence (fö-léñs') is mentioned as one of the places whence specimens of fine printing are being sent to the Third International Book Exhibition, now being held at Florence, Italy.

Berwick-on-Tweed (bör'rik) now has the longest highway bridge in the United Kingdom, which was opened by the Prince of Wales on May 16. It was in the Middle Ages a prosperous seaport of Scotland, but was finally annexed to England by Edward III.



The Class (in Center of Picture) Hammered Into the Cliff, Fossil Hunting.



With a Fossil Just Dug From the Stone Cliff.

and suddenly a cry from one of the children brought us to a halt—"Here are the great-great-grandfathers of our fossils," she said, pointing to the enormous ammonites, identical with our little ones, but more than three feet in diameter, that were built into the wall.

Our days in Dorset during the next summer turned us again in thought to that first schoolroom experiment. Glancing at the map, we were at once struck by the numerous places bearing the name "Winterbourne"—Winterbourne Parva, Winterbourne St. Regis, Winterbourne Magna, and so forth. "Bourne," we knew, meant a stream that flows perennially—but what does this flow in winter only, in these villages on the chalk slopes?

We thought of the winter running through the chalk, and of our model showing the impervious clay underneath; we realized that when the chalk has absorbed as much of the winter rainfall as it can hold, the residue will flow out on the surface in "bournes."

It was no longer difficult to think back to the time when the hills of France joined those of England in one great unbroken stretch of chalk—before that slow earth-movement whose upfolds and whose downfolds the trough through which the sea flowed to separate Britain from the continent and change the history of the world.

C. T.

The Parent

Oakville, Ont.

Dear Editor:

How very helpful the articles in the Parent column are to me. I want to express my appreciation for them all, for they always say something, each letter that we can use in some way. I would like to offer my little crumb of experience with two boys, one 7 and the other just a year old. With the first boy I found I was continually devising ways and means to keep him entertained, always running to pick up his toys that had been thrown out of reach, etc., with the result that he always expected it. The younger boy is being allowed to use more initiative and not to be over-protected all the time. When all the toys are thrown out of reach he amuses himself by taking in all that surrounds him, singing or chatting away in baby language all the time. This was forcibly brought to mind today when someone remarked on the fact that baby had "nothing to play with, but see how happy he is in finding ways to amuse himself."

With best wishes to all who are making this column practical.

(Mrs.) P. M. C.

P. S.—I should be glad to correspond with mothers with boys the age of mine.

As to the Ideal Household Pet

Among the questions that confronted us after we first bought our new home was, What shall we have for a household pet? All homes, we were convinced, must have pets.

In the first place they can be so extremely decorative, providing of course you have one which harmonizes with your general scheme. In the second place they are unmatched for breaking the ice. For instance, let us say that from across the hedge your new neighbor looks as if he might be frightened wittily from the way he trimms his hair. The boy may find out it is not by a formal call. It would take ages to get anywhere that way. Chances are you would not even see him but would be greeted instead by a maiden aunt or house-keeping cousin or . . . his wife. The thing to do is very quietly to let your pet loose and shoot it off in the direction of the wittily-looking neighbor and then giving it a good start, run after it. That breathlessness and dash of running around won't run too far (judge your distance), is most becoming, and "Won't somebody catch Dodo?" is far more appealing than "Won't somebody buy my violets?" as a good many people already know.

The nice part about it is that Dodo won't give you away. Pets, unless they are daisies, won't tell. I knew a man once who had a pet daisy . . . but that is another story. We've left the pet running wild. Surely by this time the wittily-looking rose-trimmer has caught Dodo and is retelling it its own wittily remark as—catch-as-can-as-can-be. After you have grasped the prodigal Dodo safe in your arms with a homecoming hug and kiss, if the rose-trimming wit does not come forth with a remark about dropping around this evening to see how Dodo is recovering from his escapade, you can write and get: your money back.

Then there is the matter of photographs. Famous actresses are photographed with their pets. What about men authors who write masterful stories. According to the publicity pictures, when they are not writing, they are petting their pets. What

would Don Marquis do without Apache or Heywood Broun without Captain Flagg? Look at history! Pegasus, Bucephalus, Dick Whittington's cat, Circe's swine, the wolf of Rome, and so on.

The only culprit in the story of the American Revolution lies in the fact that we don't know the name of Paul Revere's horse. I shall never understand that.

So you can see how important it was that Howard and I have a pet. Not that I am an actress about to be photographed or that Howard writes wonderful stories. Who knows, though, if we got the right kind of pet, the ideal pet? . . .

Griphons, Pekingese, and chow are only for apartments. We have no sun room or patio, so chameleons, turtles and lizards were thrown in the discarded. I don't wear any clothes, so Africans and Irish terriers were out. Our puppy is small and has no halibut to meet all the nice neighbors. The photograph of us together is very appealing. She is no end of amusement and keeps her father home in the evening. Of course she goes to bed early, but after Howard has played pick-a-back and lion-and-hunter and hobbles-de-gee, he is in no condition to go out and can be persuaded easily to retire at a reasonable hour.

Now when the Carlton-Smythes tell about Queenie being able to pick up a handkerchief and bring it to them, Howard answers with the statement that France had only come back with the handkerchief, but, when asked to do so, will oblige by blowing her nose or dusting the table with it.

We have become two doting and adoring parents of the ideal household pet.

E. T. S.

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Mills College Summer School for the Educated

WHEN the American Association of Adult Education met in May, 1927, it expressed the hope that its second year of active service would be the most concrete of these ventures in adult education. Part of this was the opening of a summer school of adult education in Mills College, California, where, for the first time, a school for the development of opinion and leadership was opened with group conferences wherein the students met under inspiring leadership. Through discussion, questioning, and the exchange of thoughts, were brought to form the basis of the school's program.

The Mills College summer school offered education for the educated. It offered it for the fun that is to be got out of learning for learning's sake, and not as a means of acquiring greater occupational skill, or of increasing the weekly pay roll. It saw education as an experience which enhances the understanding and enjoyment of life, and with this idea it opened its doors to all who might be interested. No one, on entering, was asked to give a record of his previous academic standing. The college graduate went in on equal footing with the man or woman who had never gone beyond grammar-school grades, for here self-acquired learning and experience, together with a desire to broaden one's mental outlook, took the place of a diploma.

No examinations were given, and no certificates awarded. Results were gauged by the inspiration of contacts with progressive thinkers and by individual opinions formed. There was no age limit. Several persons approaching 90 years attended. Even the financial side of the adventure was made as unprohibitive as possible, for the three weeks' term was offered at \$12, with room and board supplied at a proportionately low

value, fashioning it to his own particular point of view. Members of the school who stayed for the entire course came to see this subject in the understanding of the whole, the private and prejudiced point of view was often lost entirely. The subject thus considered was: "Is there social progress in the United States?"

Prof. Harry A. Overstreet, of the College of the City of New York, a pioneer in the field of education, was leader of the school, and he was one who mastered the group technique which brought the student discussions from the far-flung fields of politics, labor, industry, racial assimilation, to common understanding and tolerance. Students studied not only to frame their own opinions, but to listen to those framed by the other fellow." Old prejudices were unearthened and after due consideration, put in their true light. An objective attitude toward the problems studied became more and more noticeable, as well as a desire to find

all the facts leading to a certain problem and then to draw the logical conclusions. One student, in writing of this range of viewpoint, told how she had noticed the dogmatic general statements of the first week change to the far-reaching questions of the last.

Each day, the school opened at 10

in the morning with an address by Dr. Overstreet, followed by a two-hour lecture from the lecturer of the week. These three men, chosen after careful deliberation, for fear of an unwise selection, would make of the school merely an outlet for personal propaganda, came from opposite ends of the country. Prof. Franz Boas of Columbia University, who lectured during the second week, approached the topic from the stand-point of the assimilation of races, nations, and peoples, worked with scholarly precision, demanding of his students the merits of the present forms of party machinery and clarity of judgment as he himself employed. Prof. Gordon Watkins, of the University of California, who lectured during the third and last week, approached the topic from the stand-point of labor and industry. For the third and last week, Prof. Frank Elliot of Harvard University, treated it from the political point of view, discussing with his students the merits of the present forms of party machinery and representative government, considering with them, other methods whereby the established organizations may be improved or supplanted altogether. The value of group organizations, leadership, and public opinion was studied. Everywhere, the lectures were interspersed with discussions, questions, arguments from the floor, and wit and humor abounded.

In the afternoon, the student body broke into conferences, where the morning lectures were talked over from a more intimate approach. Here students gave more freely of their own experiences, and heard the thoughts of others. Later in the afternoon, they were free to walk, swim, or ride, asancy called them or the attractive campus of Mills College invited. In the evenings, those who wished, took part in impromptu classes in dramatics and art. So successful was the system used, that at the close of last year's term, arrangements were under way for the founding of at least three more schools for California this summer. "We have accomplished all we set out to," Mrs. Allen explained. "If we have stimulated the formation of evening and adult schools where cultural as well as vocational study is to be given who seeks it."

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Asking Questions Constitutes Profession

WHY do women buy one brand of soap and prefer another? Does the husband or the wife select the oil for the family motor? Do the middle West and Far West offer good possibilities for marketing electric water heaters? Are plumbing contractors and architects specifying colored bathroom fixtures?

The answers to these questions and to hundreds of others affecting the public's buying preferences or the market's demands can be answered by a St. Louis woman who has built up a national organization based upon the business of answering questions.

Women's natural inquisitiveness often ridiculed by the other sex, forms the basis of this new vocality for women which promises to increase in scope and usefulness. The Arnold Research Service with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., is an organization founded and managed by a woman and employing only women in its nation-wide personnel.

Miss Pauline Arnold, founder and president, describes her company as a field investigating service for advertising agencies and manufacturers. Its work consists of confidential surveys of consumer reactions and market conditions. By means of these surveys, clients of the Arnold Research Service are supplied with specific information along stated lines to meet their business needs.

Forty-seven cities in 31 states have branches of this service, which means that when an agency or manufacturer wants to learn what the public thinks of his product, all he has to do is to outline his problem to Miss Arnold. She immediately starts her workers on their job of asking questions in 47 cities, and within the required length of time the agency or manufacturer has the data he wants.

So far as is known this is the only service of its kind in the United States. There are various market analysis services, some employing women in different capacities, but no national field service of the Arnold type.

Interviewing Users and Dealers

While the work is new as a vocation for women, its rapid development indicates that there is a need for the inquiring service which can give.

Trained business women personally handle each survey in each city represented by the organization. Practically all of the work consists of personal calls. There are house-to-house canvases if the consumer viewpoint is wanted and interviews with jobbers and retailers if the distribution viewpoint is required.

Manufacturers, public utilities, contractors, hotel managers, professional people frequently come in for their share of questions.

A questionnaire or outline of the

information that is desired is supplied by the client. Miss Arnold, upon request, assisting in the preparation of this. She sends copies of the questionnaire to all of her representatives with explicit directions as to how it shall be followed. The type of product about which the information is desired governs the methods of an executive type.

It is the task of the Arnold Research Service to get a cross-section viewpoint of the buying habits of the public. Miss Arnold knows and informs her representatives that if the product is an electric refrigerator, for example, the majority of persons interviewed must be of "Class A" or those whose purchasing power is greatest. If the product is a breakfast food, to obtain proper results all classes of consumers from the poorest to the richest must be interviewed.

Frequently the information desired is of a technical nature so that the interviews are very long and the data must be recorded almost verbatim. This means that the interviewer must be well informed and have an excellently trained memory.

Conscience and Business Experience
"It takes women who have 'business consciences' to handle the work," declared Miss Arnold in discussing the service. "There is no place for the woman who thinks it doesn't matter whether she gets the information accurately or promptly. Women must understand that this is a straight business proposition. Thus far my contacts have been working out well, but I have made it a point to select all of my representatives personally. This has meant a great deal of traveling, but the importance of getting the right person for the job has been so great that it has justified the trouble and expense."

Owing to the intermittent nature of the requirements, the Arnold organization's representatives are almost exclusively married women who give as much time as is needed to the work, and are paid accordingly. One week they may be employed every day and the next week only four days, or a few hours each day. Again they may be needed for an extensive

campaign which takes them into neighboring towns for several weeks at a time.

"A general business background is essential for one going into field research work," explained Miss Arnold in discussing her personnel. "It is not necessary that the worker shall have had advertising research experience, but she must have had general business experience, preferably of an executive type.

"Very few women whose previous experience has consisted only of routine office work are adaptable to the public. Miss Arnold knows and informs her representatives that if the product is an electric refrigerator, for example, the majority of persons interviewed must be of 'Class A' or those whose purchasing power is greatest. If the product is a breakfast food, to obtain proper results all classes of consumers from the poorest to the richest must be interviewed.

Women Are Suited to the Work

"The whole investigation field offers an excellent vocation for women. I regard the field as ideal for women because it seems to be the kind of work they do extremely well. They are more meticulous than men and they follow detailed instructions better."

Modern methods of advertising have shown the need of research in presenting a product to its best advantage. Manufacturers have learned the necessity of studying the buying habits of the public before putting a new product on the market.

While the large advertising agencies maintain their research departments and conduct their own field investigations to some extent, there is a tendency among the agencies, according to Miss Arnold, to maintain only an office research service and to depend upon specialized research organization for the field investigation.

"The agencies have been most enthusiastic over a field research service such as our organization offers because it saves them both time and money," said Miss Arnold. "They are not justified financially in maintaining a national field investigation service of their own, but are grateful that a specialized field service of national scope is available."

which political science develops for dealing with new problems.

She says: "The world is moving too fast for us to dare to be unconcerned with its interlacing activities. Indifference, fear and prejudice will not bring us peace and progress. Let us base our opinions on real knowledge. For ourselves and for our children let us enlarge our minds and broaden our sympathies by an eager, tolerant study of the world as it is today in order that we may help to make it a finer place tomorrow."

The following are a few of Miss Buttenheim's suggestions to clubs for making international relations an interesting and vital subject on their programs:

Have three-minute talks on world events before each club meeting.

Ask each department to feature some phase of the work during the year, possibly all combining in a Christmas pageant.

Invite men to share your International Relations Luncheon and dinner discussions and evening lecture course.

Work with the Parent-Teachers Association, Junior Red Cross, church missionary groups and committees having in charge Armistice Day, World Good Will Day, and Golden Rule Sunday.

Conduct a club exchange.

Use your bulletin board to list in advance good radio talks.

Subscribe to a good periodical for yourself and to one for your children.

Do not forget that the World Court is still very much alive, and above all read faithfully our daily newspapers which we select with an eye to the accuracy of their foreign news.

A. M. Burton, president of the Life & Casualty Insurance Company of Nashville, Tenn., is much interested in the work which the women's clubs of that State are doing in Bible literature. He recently said: "There is no book that will purify the atmosphere and create a more wholesome atmosphere than the Bible. No one can conceive the extent of the moral effect of the daily reading of the Bible in every school. Moral standards cannot rise above spiritual conceptions. The morality of any people cannot be better than their conception of the God they worship."

"The Romans worshipped a war god and were a war-loving and a war-making country. The ancient Greeks, though skilled in art and sculpture, were lacking spiritually because they knew not the God of the Bible."

As every woman knows it isn't the pretty label on the can but what's inside that makes or mars the meal.

So the way to convince yourself of the superiority of Monarch brand is to compare the contents of an opened can with what you are using. MONARCH Peas, like all other MONARCH PRODUCTS, must conform to a fixed standard of color, taste, clearness of liquid, tenderness and solid content.

They are the product of our own canneries situated in districts where

The Importance of Voting in the Primaries

ELLEN had heard that a vote on election day is more important in many respects than a vote on election day. She wondered why.

A few inquiries and a study of the opinions of several political writers soon convinced her of the truth of the assertion. Primary Day, she learned, is, in the political history of the United States, a comparatively recent development—particularly the Direct Primary as adopted by many states today.

History of the nominating process showed her that in the early days nominations for public office were made by the party groups in Congress and in local legislatures and in a so-called party caucus. With this undemocratic form of control by the "inner circle," the people soon became dissatisfied. Under the leadership of Andrew Jackson, King Caucus was defeated and a system of general nominating convention substituted.

Few rules governed this first type of convention. Anyone who had the time and money for the long slow trip was privileged to attend. Rules of procedure eventually grew up around and formalized the general convention, however, until the practice of naming delegates began and the present-day form of nomination by delegate convention developed. For the first time in the history of the primary election as the contests between the parties at general elections. To maintain party leadership, the machine, or group in power, must be able to get its candidates nominated at the primaries. Where no opposition is offered to the present leaders, the struggle will be slight; where an opposing faction enters the race the result usually means life or death to the group in control. The voter is the judge between them.

In this act of casting his vote at the primary for the slate of one group of leaders or another in his party, the voter probably comes closer than at any other time toward directly influencing the type of person who will eventually hold the public offices and positions of leadership in the nation.

The first article in the series was published May 29. The third and last will be published next Tuesday.

Some cases delegates pledged individually to the different candidates are voted upon; in others local party convention delegates are chosen to name the national delegates, but an opportunity is given to express presidential preference and state delegations are bound, in varying degrees, to ballot according to the majority preference until "released" by the preferred candidate.

Direct Nomination

Gradually, as political rings gained control and were able to dominate its action, abuses developed in the delegations, and so flagrant that a groundswell of sentiment for reform pervaded the country. As a result, the direct primary system has been introduced whereby the voter on primary day casts his ballot directly for the nominees rather than for delegates to the group which should name them. By 1924, 38 states had adopted the direct primary system.

Adoption of the direct nomination of candidates for local and state offices has led to a system of registering choice for candidate for President. Eighteen states now hold presidential preference primaries. These take place in April, May or June of presidential years, and result in the sending of so-called "instructed" delegates to national convention. Rules for presidential primaries differ greatly in the various states. In

Among the Season's Novelties

ONE can but wonder at the ingenuity which at present places before the public such large numbers of unusual and attractive decorations. In an exclusive shop was found recently what seemed to be the latest thing in novelties. It was a windmill of bronze which had been imported from Holland. This mill was constructed externally exactly like the large mills in that thrifty little country, only the wind had nothing to do with the movement of its long arms; they revolved slowly at the top of the mill only when the electric current came to them.

The perfection of construction of this little mill was truly wonderful. The base was six or eight inches square, and projected about two inches beyond the wall in front. On this projection, near the door, stood a mule with two sacks of grain on its back, while a mack with his head tied in a red handkerchief held its bridle. More full sacks leaned against the wall of the mill.

A little rustic fence on each side straggled down the hill, and four steps led up into the mill. Right in the door, silhouetted against the light inside, sat a cat, and beyond it more steps could be seen leading to the upper part of the structure. There were a number of windows in the walls—the most perfect little windows imaginable. Six of them were of white glass, two were green, two blue, and several red. The price of this windmill was \$225.

Not the least beautiful of the crystal sculptures was a perfect imitation of an ice-covered bush, priced at \$65. Another exquisite variety was a brown tree which seemed to grow right out of a round mirror. It was literally covered with little flowers representing apple-blossoms. Each petal was a small piece of pink crystal in the form of a little nearly flat fluted shell. The centers were of very small beads, two white and one green. There was also a holly tree, evidently intended for holiday decoration. It was beautiful with its brown silk-wrapped trunk and branches, and its green crystal leaves among which red crystal berries burned almost out of sight. This tree was not so expensive as many of the others, and is likely to be a good seller. The most inexpensive trees were quite small, and cost \$3.

Motion Pictures Used in Summer Courses

The University of Virginia will include in its teacher's courses this summer, a series of demonstrations on education through the use of motion pictures. There will be two demonstrations each week during the season, pictures for which will be furnished by the educational department of Pathé Exchange, Inc. These pictures will include, besides others, pictures suitable for teaching current events, history, music and nature study.

News of the Clubs

NEW JERSEY club women have some efficient leaders in their different departments of work.

Mrs. Chauncey H. Marsh, who leads them in the literature and drama department, has asked that every club woman in the State spend at least 15 minutes daily reading or memorizing or composing some fragment of literary beauty; that they acquire a deeper understanding of the essential spirit of American letters, express a frank acknowledgment of their debt to Europe, and have a clear realization of their own ideals and purposes.

She believes that a sincere study of this type will deepen their legitimate pride, humble their arrogance, and enlarge their vision. Mrs. Marsh further says:

"We refrain from blatant attacks which advertise the common and obscene, believing in the 'shuddering power of silence.' The spirit is brimmed with pure refreshment is filled, but the half empty cup is a source of pollution. It has no place in the American home. Whatever admonition, suggestion or petition will further these causes we shall gladly heed. To this high and holy purpose we dedicate the coming year."

In the same State, Miss Margaret Buttenheim has charge of the international relations department. In a statement sent to the women through the state yearbook she asks them to become even more sane and balanced in their attitude toward world problems; that they may hold fast to the best traditions of their beloved country while they grow more intelligent to discern and brave to support the best in new methods.

Do not forget that the World Court is still very much alive, and above all read faithfully our daily newspapers which we select with an eye to the accuracy of their foreign news.

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Open a Can and See!

As every woman knows it isn't the pretty label on the can but what's inside that makes or mars the meal.

So the way to convince yourself of the superiority of Monarch brand is to compare the contents of an opened can with what you are using. MONARCH Peas, like all other MONARCH PRODUCTS, must conform to a fixed standard of color, taste, clearness of liquid, tenderness and solid content.

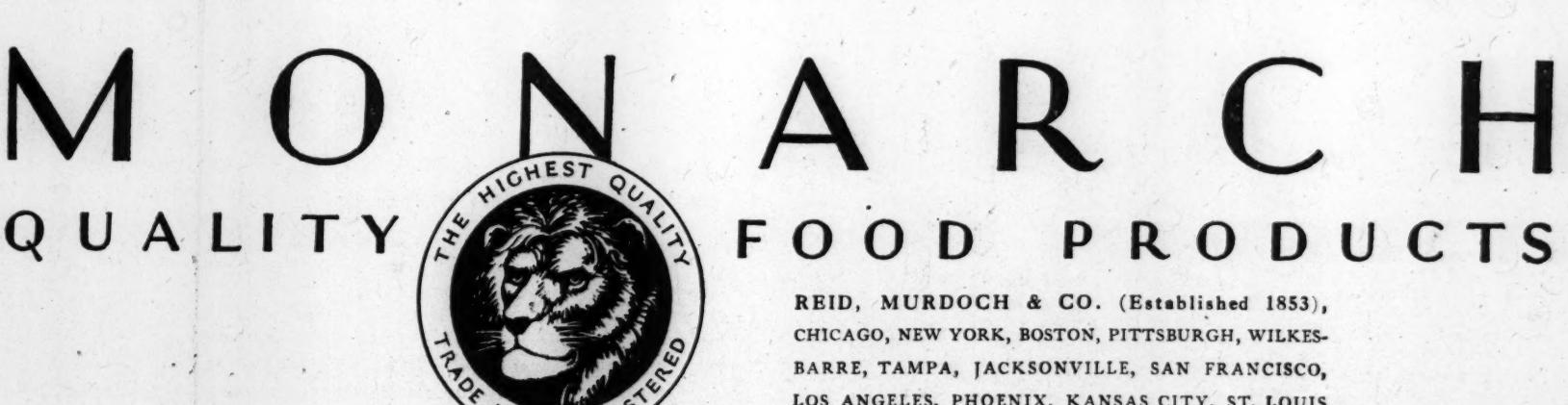
They are the product of our own canneries situated in districts where

MONARCH QUALITY FOOD PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

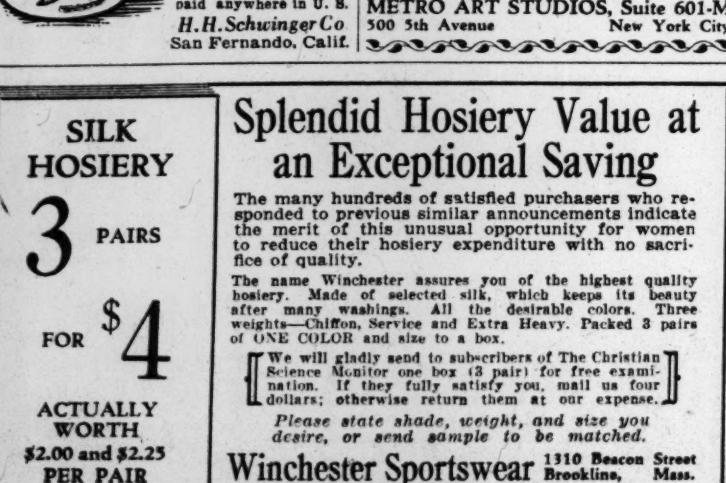
Golden Bantam Corn, Sweet Crosby Corn, Early June Peas, Extra Small Peas, Succotash, Tomatoes, Green Beans, Asparagus, Lima Beans, Beets, Spinach, Peaches, Sliced Pineapple, Pears, Apricots, Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Cherries, Cocoa, Catsup, Chili Sauce, Mustard, Mayonnaise, Pork and Beans, Soups, Salmon, Sweet Pickles . . . and the famous Monarch Teenie Weenie Specialties.

we can select the best to be had. Careful buyers—those who measure the weight and content of the canned foods they buy have learned it is economy to buy Monarch even when the price is higher.

MONARCH QUALITY FOOD PRODUCTS are featured by family grocers—men who own and operate their own stores and who pride themselves on the quality of the merchandise they carry. They are never sold by chain stores.



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Winchester Sportswear 1310 Beacon Street Brookline, Mass.

EUROPEAN HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

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Great Western Railway of ENGLAND

TRAVELLERS OF ALL NATIONS should obtain the publication

"Historic Sites and Scenes of England"

which describes such famous travel shrines as Stratford on Avon, Windsor, Stoke Poges, Oxford, Bath, Plymouth, Chester, Weymouth, etc. The publication will be sent by the Superintendent of the Line, G. W. R., Paddington Station, London, W. 2, upon receipt of application accompanied by remittance of sixpence, or 12c stamps.

FELIX J. C. POLE, General Manager

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The Historic City at the Gate of Wales

FOR HOLIDAYS of ABSORBING INTEREST

ROMAN WALLS AND GATES ANCIENT CATHEDRAL UNIQUE "ROWS" UNRIVALLED SHOPPING CENTRE

Delightful Boating Facilities on the Dee

Guide and List of accommodation from the TOWN CLERK Room 12, Town Hall, Chester.

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Birmingham Company to Build Guest House for Missionaries

Entirely Self-Contained Flats Will Afford Relief to Average Missionary Family in Many Ways, With School for Children

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—A Missionary Guest House, where missionaries and their families may spend their furloughs without any of the worries and overwork incidental to their long-awaited holidays, is being built at Selly Oak, Birmingham. It is the first of its kind in the country, possibly in the world. It is to be entirely unsectarian in scope, and no matter to what denomination a missionary may belong, if he is in need of accommodation during his furlough in England he will be made welcome here.

The promoters of this much-needed scheme have formed themselves into a company, Missionary Guest House, Ltd., with headquarters at 10 Queen Victoria Street, London, and their aims have the warm support of several of the chief English missionary societies.

Self-Contained Flats

The provision of the Guest House, which will comprise 25 entirely self-contained flats, springs from a recognition of the fact that a missionary's furlough is generally far from being a simple question for the average missionary family. When they return to England after an absence of years in Africa, the East, or elsewhere, they have to accommodate themselves to a society suffering acutely from a shortage of houses and a high cost of living. In far too many cases the result is that the furlough is a severe drain on savings, and not infrequently the missionary's wife is glad to get back to the comparative simplicity of life in the missionary field.

The self-contained flats will, it is believed, meet the need in a complete and satisfying manner. The site for the Guest House, which has been leased by the Bournville Village Trust, is near to the various Selly Oak Colleges (founded largely by Quaker influence) which offer special opportunities for study and refreshers courses and will admit missionaries on furlough to the various lecture courses and membership of the Rendel Harris Library, which has a large missionary section. One of the colleges, West Hill, maintains a kindergarten and preparatory school to which missionaries' children may be sent.

Ready in October

The Guest House will be completed by October. It will be a building of three stories, each of the 25 flats consisting of dining-room, one, two, or three bedrooms, bathroom and pantries. There will be general offices and a common room, common room, library, a children's common room, and the warden's suite.

It will be so planned as to relieve the missionary's wife of all cooking, for meals will be collected from the central kitchen, and in this service there will be a choice both in menu and time within certain reasonable limits. Central heating will be provided in every room, with electric power plugs for additional heating if required.

The resident warden, Miss Margaret A. Silcock of Girton College, Cambridge, will always be available to the members of the family, and it will be her task to relieve the parents at times of strain. In this she will have the assistance of a resident children's nurse.

The weekly rentals have been carefully worked out on a family basis, and it has been found, after investigation of figures which missionaries have supplied concerning their expenses on furlough in the ordinary way, that the Guest House figures show a saving of from 6d. to £2 4s. 6d. per week—and this with less work and responsibility for the mother.

Switzerland

GENEVA CARLTON PARK HOTEL



Entirely new. 110 rooms, baths, telephones. Private suites. Attractive hall & Restaurant. Many comfortable stalls in the beautiful grounds with view on lake and Mont-Blanc. Garage. Tennis Courts.

WENGEN (near Interlaken)

PALACE HOTEL

Leading Hotel of Jungfrau District. Inclusive terms from Frs. 18. Private Tennis Courts, Trainer, Amusements.

GENEVA

Grand Hotel De La Paix

Quite up to date, now one of the best and nicest Hotels in Switzerland. Facing Lake J. BAEHL

BEAR GRAND HOTEL

The well-known American Hotel. 200 rooms, 60 bathrooms. Orchestra. Tennis. Auto. Garage. Daily rates from Frs. 18. Illustrated Prospectus on demand.

INTERLAKEN

THE METROPOLE HOTEL GARNI

First class, modern comfort and convenience. Pleasant situation with full view on "Jungfrau" and "Eiger". Located. Single rooms from 20 frs. Suites of 200 rooms, 60 bathrooms. Daily rates from Frs. 18.

Illustrated Prospectus on demand.

FIRST CLASS CAR

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A Land of Unspoilt Beauty

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Apply for Tariff and all information to Manager, Fishguard Bay Hotel, Fishguard, Pem.

Y^e Wells Hotel

LANDRINDOD WELLS

This Hotel offers Homes Comfort, a good menu, Central Heating, 2 elevators. Large Gardens with two half tennis courts, 2 croquet lawns. The Hotel has a swimming pool. THE 100 COUNTRY HOUSE adjacent to the Hotel. It makes an attractive Apartment House, having sitting room, private bathrooms, central heating, separate cuisine with all the privileges of Ye Wells Hotel.

Italy

LIDO VENICE

To visit the Lido is to realize for the first time how entirely perfect your holiday can be. There are long sandy days upon the gleaming beach. Pajama teams in the great lounges of world-famed hotels. Dancing on the cool night air-kings of the world in the Palazzo Palace. And even and always the blue of Italian skies to warm you through and through. A holiday indeed!

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Illustrated Prospectus on demand.

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BELLADIO, LAKE OF COMO

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LA BAULE-LES-PINS (BRITTANY) FRANCE

13 Tennis Courts

18-hole Golf

Riding

Bathing

Swimming

Water polo

Football

Cricket

Handball

Football

VERY UNEVEN MOVEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

Stocks Rebound Sharply
After Early Decline—
Market Closes Firm

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Speculators for the advance regained control of the price movement in today's stock market.

The "money scare" late yesterday brought fresh liquidation into the market, but the open market was firm, and many issues fell 1 to 6 points, but a brisk rally set in before mid-day which wiped out many of the early losses, and saw a number of issues fall 1 to 6 points above yesterday's final quotations.

Call money opened at 6 1/2 per cent, the highest renewal rate since June, 1921, with a plentiful supply of funds available at that figure. The market, however, was being sent here from abroad for temporary investment, which seemed to be borne out by the lower foreign exchange rates, helped to revive bullish confidence in money, however, was slightly firmer.

There was little in the day's business news to influence the price movement. A sale of pig iron at the lowest figure since 1919 was blamed on speculative enthusiasm for steel shares. Merger rumors provided the background for the advance in a number of specialties, particularly in the armament, food, fertilizer and publishing divisions.

Persistent efforts of the federal reserve authorities to force a reduction in brokers' loans inspired caution in speculative brokerage circles. In conservative circles, however, it was measured to be a rather general belief that the stiff money rates were only temporary, and that lower rates undoubtedly would precede the announcement of the new Treasury's policy.

High erratic fluctuations took place in some of the high-priced specialties. Radio, for instance, opened unchanged at 197, advanced to 198, then fell to 197, and was down to 195, and then shot up around 205.

Case Threshing rallied from a low of 313 to 324. Curtiss Aeroplane from 120 1/2 to 127 1/2. General Motors from 188 1/2 to 194 1/2. American International from 27 to 28, and International Harvester from 275 to 284, and International's combustion from 62 1/2 to 67 1/2. Western Union dipped to 144 1/2, the lowest price since 1924, and rallied to 150.

Merger and bullet operations were conducted with considerable violence in Advance Rumley Common, Allied Chemical and McCrory, all of which sold to 6 points above yesterday's 3 1/2.

Prudential Hudson, Kenmett, Montgomery Ward and Kroger Stores, which were heavy at the start, rallied a point or more above last night's final quotations.

The closing was firm. The apparent absence of investment liquidation enabled constructive interests to force prices considerably higher after they had succeeded in getting the market to 195. Some of the rebound from the early morning figures were exceedingly violent, running as much as 15 points in case of Case Threshing Machine, and advanced from 188 1/2 to 194 1/2. The low and medium priced stocks responded substantially to large orders, particularly in the packing house issues and Weston Electrical Instrument Company. Sales approximated 3,900,000 shares.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

High Low June 5 June 4

150 Am Pen. 100 95 100 95

480 Am Tkt. 132 132 132 132

290 Am Tkt. 186 186 186 186

5 Am. Weld. 212 212 212 212

3 Am. Min. 17 17 17 17

290 Anacoda 72 72 72 72

100 Arcadian 21 21 21 21

210 Ariz. Com. 45 45 45 45

100 B & H 11 11 11 11

210 Big Hart. 93 93 93 93

80 B & E 92 92 92 92

300 B & L 5 5 5 5

25 Economy 17 17 17 17

450 Eng. Elec. 290 290 290 290

130 Eng. Pub. 42 42 42 42

100 Gen. Alloys. 112 112 112 112

50 Gen. Goods. 15 15 15 15

34 B & M pr. 112 112 112 112

24 Bov. Elec. 181 181 181 181

490 Crt. Range. 21 21 21 21

23 Dom. Stores. 136 136 136 136

100 E & S. 107 107 107 107

100 E & S. 132 132 132 132

500 Eng. Tkt. 184 184 184 184

5 Am. Weld. 212 212 212 212

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS	
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BROMLEY-KENT (Continued)		CHELTENHAM		CROYDON (Continued)		HARROGATE		HULL		LEEDS (Continued)	
Phone: Ravensbourne 0042 and 0043		A Century of Successful Business		For Rich Quality Milk Try		For Distinctive Furniture and Carpets		DUKE'S DYERS & CLEANERS		MOORE'S	
Dunn's FURNISHERS & STORAGE		CAVENDISH HOUSE CO., Ltd.		J. JOYCE		All the Newest Fabrics for Loose Covers & Window Drapery		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		Belfast Linen Warehouse, Ltd. Albion Street, Leeds	
Head Office and Showrooms 32-40 WIDMORE ROAD		COSTUMES, COATS, FURS		296 London Rd., Croydon		Linen Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		Seaside Towels	
Secondhand Furniture Galleries 20 MARKET SQUARE		BLOUSES, MILLINERY		291 Lower Addiscombe Rd., Croydon		Cream ground with Rainbow stripes. Sizes 33x60 ins 3/6 each.		KEIGHLEY		BACON & COATES	
Ed. Vickers & Son, Limited Builders and Contractors		School & College Outfits for Boys & Girls		284 Bensham Lane, Thornton Heath		All the Newest Fabrics for Loose Covers & Window Drapery		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
34 HEATHFIELD ROAD BROMLEY, KENT		HOUSE FURNISHINGS		Telephone: Thornton Heath 1089		ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Church and Home Lighting. Radio Sets & Accessories. PHONE 414		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Church and Home Lighting. Radio Sets & Accessories. PHONE 414	
Tel. Ravensbourne 1264		Curtains, Linens, Bedding Carpets		12 Addiscombe 2472		Edwards Byatt & Co. Ltd. FURNISHERS JAMES STREET		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
Decorations & Window Cleaning		REMOVALS		J. A. DALDORPH		All the Newest Fabrics for Loose Covers & Window Drapery		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		Estimates Furnished		48 Church Street, Croydon, and at Station Approach, Thornton Heath		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		A GREAT FASHION CENTRE of the WEST OF ENGLAND		WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER JEWELLER AND GOLDSMITH		All the Newest Fabrics for Loose Covers & Window Drapery		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		CHESTER		Repairs a Specialty		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		Francis & Sons TAILORS and HOISERS		Tel. Croydon 1135, Thornton Heath 2248		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		Suits Ties		THE BROWN MOTH TEA ROOMS		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		Overcoats Socks		36 George St., Croydon		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		LADIES' HOSE		COSY, DAINTY & WARM		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		15 and 17 St. Michael's Row, Chester		Open till 9 p.m.		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		Tel. 637		HOME MADE CAKES FOR SALE		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		CLAYGATE—SURREY		MAUDE ALLEN		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		EGGS		54 Pengs Road, South Norwood, S.E. 25		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		Delic. Fresh Eggs		TOWN COATS, HATS, HOSIERY OUTFITTING, ETC.		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		Suits from spool pedigree stock		For Ladies' and Children's Wear		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		Prices reasonable		Customer's made to order		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		MAJOR BIRD		MADE ALLEN		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		Prizes, Meadows Claygate		TOWN COATS, HATS, HOSIERY OUTFITTING, ETC.		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		MARKET PLACE, DERBY		MAUDE ALLEN		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		Now is the time to plant		37 JAMES STREET		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		KAYE'S RELIABLE SEEDS		37 JAMES STREET		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		19 Market Place, Derby		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		COUNTRYSIDE ELECTRICAL, CHURCH LIGHTING, AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC, ETC.		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		LUCAS, C.A.V. AND ROTAX BATTERY SERVICE		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		E.T.H. AND MARELLI, MAGNETO SERVICE		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		AUTO-LITE AND DE JON PARTS		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		26 AND 28 STRAND, DERBY		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		TEL. 701		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		Clients waited on at Appointment. Agents for By. Heath Hals. Burberry's Coats. Phone: 387.		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		WALTHAM ROLES & BURSES WATCHES		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		Miss KAY PETRIE		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		AND Miss PHOEBE PETRIE		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		Diplomas. Phoebe Earle Institute, Paris		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		5 Widmore Road, Bromley		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		TEL. RAVENSBURG 4688		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		Hours: 9:30-6		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		Alex. Tosland & Son		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
		Furnishing Specialists		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		87 Prospect Street & Savoy Buildings Holderness Road		3 & 5 Royal Arcade, Low Street	
		BROMLEY, KENT		TAYLOR & BRIGGS		BACON & COATES		Laundries, Department specializes in the dressing of garments, curtains & collars. Collection & delivery in all parts of the city.		BACON & COATES	
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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1928

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Peking's Fall and the Unity of China

CHINA'S Nationalist armies, with their capture of Peking, have met the tests of twenty-four months' campaigning. It remains now to be seen what civil victories will crown this military triumph. The military unification of China is an achievement of the utmost current significance. Its significance for history will depend upon the honesty and courage with which the results of this war are given civil consolidation. The army henceforth will doubtless be called upon for policing duties of a very essential sort. But the Nation that has suffered for more than a decade from the conflict of rival war lords will now look for a new type of leadership, qualified to make of the Chinese Republic a national unity in more than name. And the friends of democratic government throughout the West will share with the Chinese in that desire.

Not since Yuan Shih-kai in 1916 made his ill-fated attempt to re-establish the Dragon Throne, with himself as Emperor, has the national authority in Peking been actually national in any effective sense. Successive war lords set up successive presidential figureheads. With these so-called authorities the nations represented at Peking carried on a nominal diplomatic business. But Peking never boasted that it spoke for China. There were always other tuchuns who ruled and profited beyond the reach of Peking's authority, and watched and plotted for their chance to dominate in the ancient Manchu capital.

Moreover, in Canton, the parent city of China's revolutions, Dr. Sun Yat-sen maintained, somewhat intermittently, an independent and, as Dr. Sun termed it, a bona fide republican régime, custodian of the ideals for which the Republic was established in 1911 and which were betrayed by the ambitious blunder of Yuan.

Now, however, these are the successors of Dr. Sun whose armies have marched from Canton across the length of China to defeat, before Peking, the northern forces of Chang Tso-lin, most potent of the war lords. In theory, at any rate, the fall of Peking is a victory for democratic China. On the surface of things, at least, it writes an end to this ten-year period of disruptive militarism. And there are certain hopeful factors to indicate that the unity of China may now be more than superficially established.

First of these is public opinion. Since the Shantung award in 1919, producing as it did the Student Movement and the boycott of Japan, China's national consciousness has developed with extraordinary rapidity. Despite economic distress, geographical isolation and widespread illiteracy, there is in China a powerful public opinion. The Nationalist propaganda of the last two years has greatly intensified it.

A second hopeful factor is found in the make-up of the Nationalist Party itself. The support of the Kuomintang is drawn largely from those classes among the Chinese to whom the friends of China have looked for constructive leadership. Student support of the Kuomintang is almost universal. And the students, however erratic they may have been on occasion, deserve a large measure of credit for the development of an effective national consciousness in China. Further, the merchant classes, since Communist influence has been eliminated from the party, have given a very practical backing to the Nationalists. Their financial aid has been a major factor in the military expedition into the North.

In the third place, the Kuomintang appears to be under a hopeful leadership. The forecasts of those who insisted that there would be a falling out before Peking among the Nationalist generals seem to have gone awry. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has given not the slightest indication, from the time he set out from Canton to the present, that he proposed, as some die-hard critics of the Nationalists have insisted, to establish himself as war lord. Even Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang has successfully co-operated in this northern drive—a fact that in itself indicates the unifying possibilities of the Nationalist movement.

And in addition to the military leaders, the Kuomintang has called and now, more than ever, can call to its service the best of the spokesmen for modern China. Nationalism has been the great goal for which these men, unavailingly, have worked. With that goal in sight, it is not likely that they will hesitate, whatever their relation to the Kuomintang has been, to assist in its realization.

With this support there is basis, then, for the hope that the Nationalist victory at Peking will conclude an old, discreditable order and usher in a new period of national democratic unity. Selfishness may dissipate this opportunity. Jealousies that have been sheltered behind the necessities of war may appear and disrupt the party. But the occasion for greater things than these is at hand.

Meanwhile, the world will wait anxiously for the next developments in China. It is impossible to be unconcerned about the progress of a nation that lodges within its borders one-quarter of the human race. There are, moreover, many issues outstanding between China and the powers. These are likely to find speedy solution once the strength of the new régime is proved. The military unification of China was a prerequisite to the task of establishing a

national civil authority. The establishment of that civil authority is a necessary preliminary to the readjustment of China's international status. The situation in China now, as in the past, is in the hands of the Chinese themselves. The world that is watching these history-making changes will hope that, having come so far toward national unity, they will not be easily turned back.

The Peasant Awakens

SUDDENLY there has sprung up in southeastern Europe a movement to unite the peasants of six countries, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria. Its object is, ostensibly to combat Bolshevism and Fascism, but while the fight against these systems of government is no doubt one of its primary aims, the real impulse for the movement comes from a desire for greater social and economic advantages. Long enough have the peasants watched urban populations reap the fruits of industry, while they themselves have permitted what they regarded as injustices to pass unheeded.

Now the day of organization has arrived.

Alba Julia disclosed the peasants in a new light. The gathering of Rumanian peasants, estimated at anywhere from 40,000 to 200,000, showed the sacrifices they were willing to make in time and effort to register dissatisfaction with the Government. And the order and discipline in evidence at the assembly, as well as when the men dispersed quietly to resume their work in the fields, indicated that the land workers at least know how to control themselves. To onlookers the meeting had little other than a moral effect, as the peasants' demand upon the Government to relinquish office was rejected by the regency.

But political observers see in the meeting a close relation to the new movement, and as soon as the pressure of agricultural work has lifted, the campaign to better the lot of the peasant will no doubt be continued with even greater vigor. For generations the peasant has remained almost inarticulate. While social and industrial revolutions have proceeded and cultural systems have arisen, he has toiled on submissively, forbearing, patient as the gleaner depicted by Millais. But the peasant one stage removed from a serf has passed. An awakening has come. The peasant is demanding a "place in the sun," and in the new organization under his banner there resides a power to be reckoned with, its potentialities and ramifications not confined within the central and southeastern states of Europe but extending as far east, perhaps, as the coast of Siberia.

A College Crisis

IN RECENT statements the heads of seven colleges for women in the eastern United States, four of them in Massachusetts, have set before the public the financial difficulties which their respective institutions are now facing. As these include the best-known colleges for women in the United States and those with the largest student bodies, the situation is one with which the public is deeply concerned.

Unlike the colleges and universities for men, institutions for women are not heavily endowed and, consequently, look to the tuition fees for their chief source of revenue. Already these fees have been raised to a point in excess of the tuitions charged in similar institutions for men. While it has become generally recognized that there is complete justification for a charge for tuition and living expense in colleges more nearly commensurate with the cost of these commodities, yet so far has this gone in the case of colleges for women that the present fees seem to be nearing the maximum. Moreover, a large proportion of the patrons of women's colleges are from families of moderate and, in many instances, of small means; yet since the scholastic attainments of these students are such that they constitute the most substantial portion of the student body, the problem assumes aspects which are, to say the least, perplexing.

While it has seemed comparatively easy to raise large endowments for the leading colleges and universities of the country for men, the task has been much more difficult in the case of the institutions of learning for women alone. Accordingly, the problem resolves itself thus: Are the people of the United States as a whole sufficiently interested in a type of education for women equal to that now enjoyed by men? If so, their desires must be backed by their quest, else many institutions famous in the annals of education will have to curtail, if they are able to carry on at all. There is no alternative.

Large endowments for equipment and increase of salaries must be had if Wellesley, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Barnard, Radcliffe, Smith and other colleges for women are to continue to render the high service which has made them famous. It seems incredible, in view of the vast wealth of the country and the increasingly important place filled by women in the civic activities of the United States, that the funds will be lacking to meet this urgent need.

The privileges granted by the Nineteenth Amendment require for their fulfillment education of a great body of women for leadership. It is inconceivable that there can be any doubt as to the future of these highly useful institutions which are to meet this need.

Business and Politics

WHILE aviation and politics are claiming the front pages, the fact may be overlooked by some that business is constantly improving. Two authorities for this have recently spoken, Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover. That Mr. Coolidge recognized in the latest figures on exports another evidence of improving business conditions in the United States is significant. American exports have improved because business conditions in other countries have improved and customers in those foreign countries are thereby able to buy more from the United States.

The analysis of the export figures was made at the instigation of the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover. This analysis is indicative of the quality of the improvement in business in the various foreign countries. But, said Mr. Hoover, speaking of conditions within the

United States, "there is less unemployment. We are coming out of a seasonal dip and, generally speaking, the business situation looks much brighter." This statement is in line with the forecasts made some time back by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, who, when furnishing a report on the extent of unemployment, indicated that working conditions were improving and that employment is gradually gaining. Here is a situation, then, which is so rapidly righting itself that the extraordinary methods proposed to succor the unemployed are being proved unnecessary even while the debate thereon progresses.

The encouraging reports carried to the White House, which are considered sufficiently authentic to warrant President Coolidge's discussion of them, go far toward disproving any claim of an emergency. It has been said not infrequently that business usually becomes stagnant during a presidential campaign. Such a belief is entirely spurious, as the records will easily show that seldom have periods of business depression coincided with a campaign year. An opportunity is now offering to prove again that business prosperity can be maintained even though the great mass of the citizens are employed in discussing politics.

Competitions and Advertising

A SITUATION which is expected to receive careful attention from advertisers' organizations has been developing in Britain in the last few months, almost entirely in connection with Sunday newspapers which deal with the more sensational types of news. These newspapers offer large cash prizes for correct forecasts of various sporting events, generally the results of the football matches played weekly throughout the country.

The conditions surrounding the competitions are such that to win the whole prize offered is virtually impossible, but every answer submitted must be listed on a coupon clipped from the paper. This has led to many enthusiasts buying fifty, one hundred, or more copies solely in order to fill in and mail the coupon.

Newspaper advertising rates are based on circulation, and the advertiser naturally assumes that every copy sold is read by the purchaser. Obviously no value attaches to space purchased which is never seen by any reader but is immediately thrown away after a clipping which generally appears on the back page, has been torn out. Advertising men who are alert to the situation say it is hard to describe the action of a newspaper which encourages such competitions and then points to the large circulation figures which result to anything less than obtaining money under false pretenses.

While it has been generally known that this multiple buying of papers was done to some extent, the remarkable character of the movement was unsuspected until one paper published a letter from a reader in which he said he had purchased 1200 copies and asked if this was a record. Apart from the gambling element involved, however, many advertising men see in the whole business of competitions a serious mistake for newspapers and a drawback to the development of legitimate advertising.

Quieter Cities

THE British Chancellor of the Exchequer's recent announcement of a rebate on pneumatic-tired lorries may be regarded as a sign of growing official recognition that noise, like smoke, is a public nuisance.

Unlike the companion question of traffic, which is palpable and measurable, noise cannot be readily measured, and since it does not impede movement in its physical aspect, its growth has been tolerated until, increasing by imperceptible degrees, it has reached an intensity that can no longer be ignored.

Not all the clash and clang of arms at Marathon could have equaled the commotion of a modern high-power trolley car passing through the streets of an American city. Yet the car passes almost unnoticed in the general metallic roar of "elevated," pneumatic riveters, concrete mixers, heavy trucks, self-starters, loudspeakers and the multiplicity of bells, whistles and horns, not to mention the intimation of new styles in noise from aircraft overhead.

It is probable that each of the noise makers can advance reasons to show that the racket of his particular machine is necessary for its proper functioning. But there can be no doubt that noise is as much an expression of some imperfection in human progress as were the Manchester slums in the early days of the power loom. When the main condition of a power-driven refrigerator was that it should be perfectly silent, the inventor required additional time and thought to design his machine, but design it he did. And if similar conditions were to be imposed on designers of the strident and earth-shaking devices—that multiply so luxuriantly around the city streets, it may be presumed that human ingenuity will soon find means to remove the undesirable features.

Problems of silencing may not be so interesting to the inventor as the initial designing of the machine; they may cause delays in the completion of the model; but the time is coming when they will be recognized as a necessary part of the work, for business efficiency and professional acumen alike will demand that the thinking process of the city be allowed to proceed unhampered by unnecessary noise.

Editorial Notes

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has just blocked action seeking a compromise on the United States terms for entering the World Court. Americans now have an opportunity to show whether they are really interested in finding an honorable way to join the Court or only in devising reservations which will block adherence.

Two North American rivers have experienced remarkable changes in the last score of years, the Niagara and the Rio Grande now running wet on one side and dry on the other. The same legal phenomenon is true of the Great Lakes.

Using popular phraseology, when a college graduate enters professional baseball it is a case of from the "sheepskin" to the "horsehide."

Who Has the Brown Derby?

THE Man in the Tweed Fedora stood above the river at Fort Washington Park watching a giant silvered cucumber, the government dirigible Los Angeles, as it sailed majestically over the roofs of upper Manhattan, pointed its inquisitive nose toward the sun-drenched Palisades and moved up the Hudson, its shadow painting an elliptical blotch on the slow-rolling waters below.

But, strangely enough, it was not a modern dirigible that the Man in the Tweed Fedora saw, as he tilted his hat farther back and searched the sky with quizzical gaze. Through some remarkable processes of thought, that silvered bulk, unchanged to others, to his eyes had shrunk remarkably, assuming as it continued on its course a new contour. Even as he watched, the cucumber changed to a large pear, upended in the sky, the drooping motors were replaced by a trapeze, and the crew dwindled to a single performer—a performer in red tights and spangles precariously suspended by his toes hundreds of feet above the ground. Breath-taking!

And in keeping with the aerial transformation, peculiar things were taking place in the park itself. The little red lighthouse on the point of rocks retained nothing of its individuality but its color; the rest of it was a circular structure of wood whose upper portion, open to the weather, gave free vantage to a group of judges—horse-looking men—who pressed loud waistcoats against the railing the better to observe the starters. The great rocky slope that formerly had bulked up toward Riverside Drive was now a grand stand, packed in tiers with cheering spectators, while the broad Hudson had disappeared to make way for a dusty race course.

The Man in the Tweed Fedora grinned appreciatively. A breeze of retrospection had blown back the leaves of memory from 1928 to 1898 and had left him at an upper-state county fair, a boy of twelve.

His "Paw" had been digging potatoes that morning in the acre plot back of the house, seemingly impervious to the reiterated information: "Paw, there's a balloon a-swingin' at the fair today. Paw, won't you take me? C'mon, Paw. Cap'n Mott's goin' up in a balloon, Paw. Don't you want to see him, Paw?"

But "Paw" held his peace, hoeing industriously albeit with a twinkle in his eye. As high twelve approached, however, Paw's attitude changed. From time to time he glanced at his watch; more frequently he rested on his hoe. Finally he spoke.

"Bill White's going up, too," said he.

The boy was unimpressed.

"Cap'n Mott'll wear tights," said the boy. "I wanna see Cap'n Mott."

"That's because you don't know Bill White," said Paw. "Bill White's the lad for me. I want to see Bill. Son, I reckon we'll go."

To understand Paw's attitude one should know about Bill White. Bill was the town's unconscious comedian. Bill's aspirations soared out of all proportion to his attainments. A lover of the limelight, was Bill; a pompous fellow who longed for local prominence, but who became unaccountably disconcerted when once within the public gaze. Paw expected great things of Bill as a balloonist.

They drove to the fair in a buckboard behind Lil, the sorrel mare. Paw's boots were newly greased, his celluloid collar spotless, and a patent necktie, attached by slipping a narrow band around the collar, scintillated with a prismatic glow.

The boy wore a very round and narrow-brimmed derby, a checkered suit, and the unaccustomed presence of shoes caused his toes to wriggle in constant inquiry.

At the canal bridge Lil shied playfully at a clanking horse car and mingled with the long string of horse-drawn vehicles headed down Main Street toward the fairground on the other side of the town.

Occasionally the traffic would be held up to permit a belated exhibitor to enter from a side street with his drove of cattle or sheep, and thus, amidst a remarkable medley of "moos" and "maa-a-as" and whinneys, bleats and bellows and neighs, the rural cavalcade progressed to the county fair of 1898.

Within the high, board fairground fence, all was motion and din. Mingling with the drone of the merry-go-round's organ, the blare of half a dozen midway bands, the piping notes of peanut roasters and the rasp of innumerable balloon squawkers, arose the voice of the multitude—a large, indescribable murmur punctuated by staccato shouts, gusts of laughter, squeals, cries, catcalls, cheers. And, like percussion instruments in a huge orchestra, the syncopated thud of trotting horses beat lively tempo to the medley of sound.

In the circular enclosure formed by the race track the boy and Paw hatched Lil and turned to the attractions of the day.

A tight-rope artist was balancing himself in a tilted chair high above the track; a troupe of dogs was performing on a stage in front of the grand stand; there was a vast deal of excitement in the air and much to marvel at, but the boy saw only one thing.

Over in the center of the hitching field a dirty silken bag was billowing above the heads of the spectators. It was a shapeless mass as yet, resembling an animated hillock rather than the thing of jolly rotundity it was about to become. The boy tugged at the bag's sleeve.

"There it is, Paw. There's the balloon, Paw. Let's get over there, shall we? Paw? Huh?"

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcome, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Return of Venizelos"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one who has for a long time followed very closely the career of Eleutherios Venizelos, I desire to congratulate you on the splendid editorial published in the Monitor, and captioned, "The Return of Venizelos."

Will you allow me to make one or two pertinent remarks on the subject of the advisability of the return of Mr. Venizelos to active political life in Greece?

It is my belief, that the Greek people, in the large majority, after many years of trial of the various political personages in Greece, are thoroughly convinced that the destinies of Greece are very closely connected with the return of Mr. Venizelos.

The opposition to the return of Mr. Venizelos consists of small minority of professional politicians, who due to their personal advantage to cope with the insolent and divided leadership of the Royalist forces of Greece, rather than with the able and invincible leadership of the veteran Cretan statesman.

Nothing in the political career of Mr. Venizelos justifies the presumption of the leaders of the opposition that the return of Mr. Venizelos would be detrimental to Greece. As a matter of fact, the Republican forces in Greece being in the majority, the Royalist minority can under no circumstances hope to succeed in the formation of a Royalist Party, able to conduct the Government of Greece in a strong hand.

To keep Mr. Venizelos out would be only to